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MEDICINES.
ing of fresh articles, ground and powdered, carefully
examined for therapeutic use.
CONCENTRATED ACTIVE PRINCIPLES,
the Laboratories of Wm. S. Merrell and B. Keith & Co.
FLUID EXTRACTS,
ENTRATED AND NON-ALCOHOLIC EXTRACTS,
w Coated Pharmaceutic Pills and
Granules
ally prepared from Pure Materials, and by Physicians,
and Druggists all the usual Manufacturer's Prices.
R. R. BALL & CO.,
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DOUGALL, FENTON & CO.,
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Ladies' Britton Boots, Bootees, and Shoes of all kinds
qualities.
would invite the especial attention of wholesale buy-
to our extensive assortment of choice work. In our
department may be found the best selection in the city
Ladies', Misses' and Children's, of all sizes, qualities, styles
kinds, at prices lower than any other house for the sim-
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er a profit. Our goods speak for and for themselves.
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Manufacturers Wholesale and Retail,
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OTICE TO DEALERS
IN
STATIONERY.
e proposals for furnishing the State of Iowa with
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Secretary of State, at Des Moines in said State,
13th day of July, 1859. On the 14th day of July
osals as a bill have been received will be opened in
, and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder or
. Proposals to be accompanied by samples of
ks furnished, which will neither be returned nor
at the office of the Secretary of State at the capital.
ntract for the term of 5 years, without claims for
ansportation, boxes, &c.
SCHEDULE.
500 Reams Book paper,
25 " Legal Cap,
25 " Post Note,
10 " Flat Cap,
10 " Bill Paper,
Large class heavy Packing Paper,
" Envelope Paper,
" Pasteboard, assorted,
M Envelopes, assorted,
Bottles Writing compound,
" Leather Pads,
" Pencil Rulers,
" Ink Stands,
" Chubby's Mucilage,
" Quills,
" Japanned Card Cuttings,
" Copying Press Brass,
" Arnold's Pens,
" Gross Steel Pens,
" Iron Holders,
" Rubber Bands, assorted sizes,
" Lead Pencils, assorted,
" Faber's Pencils, assorted numbers,
" Copying Ink,
" Pint Machine, heavy size,
" Erasers,
" Erasers, large size,
" Penknives,
" Slate Pencils,
" Paper Cutters,
ants Black Sand,
J. W. GATTELL,
Des Moines, April 4, 1859. Auditor of State.
apr4 d72t w1y
HAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!
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PATENT
SCALES,
SOLD BY
Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
28 Lake street, Chicago.
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DR. UNDERWOOD,
Physician and Surgeon to the Opthalmic and Aural In-
firmary of London, and Surgeon to the Royal Family
of Portugal, the United States, for skill and success as an
Oculist and Aurist, has for more than fifteen years
made the Chicago public his home, and during this time he has treated with a
truly astonishing success
Fifteen Hundred Patients,
many of whom had been totally blind for years, and others
more or less afflicted in sight and hearing, many of whom
had been given up by other physicians who have been
and are daily restoring to perfect sight and hearing,
and numb ber patients, who never before been suc-
cessfully performed by any Surgeon on the Continent.
OFFICE AT 79 SOUTH CLARK
apl8 d-wly 199 Lake street, corner of Wells.
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HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
AND
DEALERS IN
COACH TRIMMINGS,
SADDLERY HARDWARE
Springs, Axles,
TIES, SPOKES, FELLOES,
Skirting, Harness and Bridle
LEATHER,
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RESTORED.
DR. P. A. CADWELL,
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At the MATTESON HOUSE, Chicago, Ill., is working
skilled in the treatment of
LOST SIGHT AND HEARING,
Upwards of nine hundred and twenty-five patients have
been restored by Dr. C. within the last four weeks, many of
which have been blind for months and years, while others,
who have been deaf from their birth, have had their deafness re-
moved.
The highest proof of his New Dr. C.'s services are appreciated
by, that he is daily receiving new patients from all parts of
the country, and discharging, as cured, his early Patients.
Notice is required for an examination or opinion, and no
charge for services in the case of blindness, unless the sight
is restored. Dr. Cadwell's Treatise on the
Eye and Ear on application as above.
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Mercantile Colleges.
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in the Colleges, and Bryant's Commercial College, the original
and sole institution under the name and style of Bryant, Stat-
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Professional Chicago College. Circulars and Catalogue of 20
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Importer of Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, Zinc, Copper and
Metal Goods.
We Pay Cash for COLD COPPER.
We Pay Cash for OLD BRASS.
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WANTED—COMMERCIAL
AGENTS—Able and honest men from New York
and New York. A. W. HARRISON, 2d and 3d sts.,
Troy.

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CHICAGO.
THE FLOATING CITY DEBT.
The present floating debt of the city is a little rising of $200,000. This amount is being carried by sundry parties, at 10 per cent interest, with exchange on New York added, making the rate of interest equivalent to about fifteen per cent per annum.
How to avoid the payment of so ruinous a rate of interest, and neither on the one hand injure the credit of the city, nor on the other do violence to the Charter, which expressly prohibits the incurring of over $100,000 indebtedness in any one year, has been a subject of much consideration both on the part of the present city administration, and of others who have the public welfare at heart. The subject was brought, unofficially, some time ago, before the best juridical talent of the city, including both bench and bar, and after thorough investigation, the following opinion has been arrived at without a dissenting voice:
The charter confers upon the Common Council the right "to borrow money, not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars in any one year, and pledge the revenue of the city "for its payment." During Mayor Wentworth's administration the amount permitted by the charter was borrowed upon short bonds; and the same was done in the first year of Mayor Haines' administration. It is this $200,000 that constitutes nearly the whole of the floating debt of the city; and the opinion of the eminent legal gentlemen above alluded to is clear as to the right of the Council to lift those short bonds by giving others, having ten or twenty years to run, in exchange therefore.
We understand that there will be no difficulty in disposing of such bonds in New York city, drawing seven per cent. interest, at about 93c; which, at the present rate of exchange, after deducting commissions, will be almost equivalent to par. It is to be hoped the Council will not hesitate to act in accordance with the legal advice before it, on this subject. The advantages will not only consist in reducing the interest paid by the city, to the extent of several thousand dollars, but it will relieve it from the liability of being, every sixty or ninety days at the mercy of money-lenders, and its financial officers from a never-ending source of perplexity and annoyance. The only other alternative by which the credit of the city can be maintained, will be to increase the rate of taxation to the extent necessary to pay off the floating indebtedness. But such a policy would be regarded as burthensome and unjust by the tax-payers of the city. To fund the debt in the manner proposed, would unquestionably give general satisfaction; and we doubt not the justice and wisdom of the policy will insure its adoption by the proper authorities.
KALAMAZOO.
A real gem of a town is Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the Michigan Central Railroad. One of the editors of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE spent a portion of Tuesday there, and we only regret that our business engagements did not permit us to make more extensive observations. From the railroad little can be seen of this beautiful city. The streets are wide, and bordered with fine rows of elms and maples; the houses are neat, many of them even elegant; some of the public institutions are located amid its groves, and its Female Seminary and educational institutions are an honor to the West. Our former fellow-citizen, Uri Gregory, Esq., has a fine building nearly completed for a Commercial College. We doubt not it will have a prosperous career, and be a great advantage to the young men of Michigan.
Kalamazoo is surrounded by a splendid farming region, giving it a healthy and substantial growth. We need scarcely add, that our ride on the Michigan Central Railroad was, as it always is, everything that could be desired. We must not forget to add that the crops promise an abundant harvest. We were also pleased to find, from conversation with a number of intelligent residents, that the towns of Western Michigan are becoming more and more identified with Chicago as their leading market. Let the good work go on.
The New York Banks.
The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the New York Banks for the weeks ending May 14 and May 21.

	May 14.	May 21.	
Loans	$159,680,400	$159,901,553	Inc. $221,153
Specie	31,171,400	31,006,600	Dec. 164,800
Circulation	3,490,953	3,393,723	Dec. 97,230
Net Deposits	96,546,130	96,708,260	Inc. 162,130

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE
Presbyterian Church, Old School.
FIFTH DAY.
[Special Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
INDIANAPOLIS, May 21, 1859.
DOMESTIC MISSIONS.
The report of the Board of Domestic Missions being the special order was taken from the table.
Dr. Musgrave, from the Board, remarked the prosperity of this executive arm of the church. The receipts for the year amounted to nearly $100,000, of which $35,000 was contributed during last January and February. The balance on hand in the beginning of this year was larger than ever before, but there exists an urgent need of still larger contributions. Dr. M. advised the organization of an Advisory Committee on Home Institutions in the North-west and South-west, with District Clerks for the promotion of Domestic Missions. With such an arrangement as he shall have Superintendents at Philadelphia, Louisville, Chicago and New Orleans, to administer upon the very large field of usefulness, the great want of the Board, is this want of men, not of machinery, nor even money. There is great destitution of ministers. We have not 1,000 churches now that have no stated supplies, and the great deliberation is men in commission. During six years we have increased the salaries of our Missionaries 451 per cent.
Dr. E. P. Humphrey, from the Committee to whom the report of the Board was referred, presented a report reviewing it. The gist of the report, however, being embodied in a series of resolutions, as follows:
RESOLUTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON DOMESTIC MISSIONS.
Resolved, 1st. The General Assembly gratefully recognizes the blessings of the Head of the Church upon its domestic missions, and upon the labors of the Board to which the cause of these missions had been entrusted.
2d. The Assembly finds in the history of the Board every reason to cherish the settled conviction of the Church respecting the ordinance of alms-giving, and its proper administration by the office bearers; and it exhorts all the congregations under its care to maintain this ordinance as a part of religious worship.
3d. The Board is instructed to establish in the City of Chicago a Western Advisory Committee, with a District Secretary, whose duty in shall be to set forward the work of missions in the South-West—the Districts to be arranged by the Committee of the Board and said Committee.
4th. The Board is also empowered to make a similar arrangement at the North-West, if on consultation with the brethren, on the judicatories in that region, such a measure shall appear to be advisable.
5th. The attention of the Board is particularly called to the Pacific coast, as a field of missions.
Resolved 6th. A committee of members shall be appointed by this assembly, with instructions to inquire, to confer with the Board, and to report to the next General Assembly what changes in the organization and methods of the Board are necessary, in order to its greater efficiency and wider usefulness. This Committee is particularly charged to report on the expediency of the following measure:
The appointment of two of the number of members in the Board, and its re-organization somewhat after the form of the Committee on Church extension.
The removal of the Board to some place near the centre of the Western Missionary field.
The establishment of several Executive Committees and Corresponding Secretaries in different parts of the Church; these officers to be vested with co-ordinate powers, or
The establishment of a single Central Executive Committee, with Advisory Committees and District Secretaries, as provided herein for the Southern.
The Committee will consider the question as to how many officers will be needed in the Central Board, and the division of labor among them.
The Committee will also report upon any other matters which they may find within the range of their inquiries.
The remainder of the forenoon, as well as the afternoon and evening sessions, was taken up with the discussion of these resolutions. The first five were adopted, and the 6th will undoubtedly pass.

The Press and Tribune.
VOLUME XII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1859. NUMBER 277.

THE CITY.

☞ The South Congregational Church, at Carville, has called to its pastorate Rev, J. H. Dill, late of Spencerport, N. Y., which call he has accepted.

ACCIDENT.—We learn that a lady was somewhat seriously injured yesterday by stepping into a coal hole in the sidewalk to which the cover had not been fitted, on the corner of Clark and Randolph streets.

STRAWBERRY TIDE.—The ladies of the Third Presbyterian Church, on West Washington-st., propose for Tuesday evening of next week a Strawberry Festival in the parlors of the Church.

ACCIDENT AT THE CRICKET MATCH.—We learn that at the cricket match on Tuesday, near Bull's Head, one of the cricketers suffered a painful accident in being hit in the face and knocked senseless by the ball, inflicting a severe wound.

PERSONAL.—. H. Pelham Curtis Esq., of Boston the translator of the "*Arabian Days Entertainments*," one of the most pleasing and attractive books recently published, is stopping at the Richmond House.

☞ Latest advices from Europe represent that the intensest consternation prevails among the Rothschilds. The Vienna Rothschild lately went to Paris to consult with Baron James the ablest man in the family.

PERIODICALS.—McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, have now ready, the June number of Harper, Atlantic, Godey, Arthur, Peterson, and Ballou's Dollar Monthly. Blackwood for May; complete sets of Our Musical Friend; Harper's Weekly for this week, with more pictures of the war, and a fresh supply of Chas. Reade's novel, "Love me Little, Love me Long."

ROMAN IN TROUBLE AGAIN.—The man James Rohan arrested as stated yesterday for larceny of a $10 bill from his cousin, the examination deferred to Saturday has, it would seem, an itching for employment under the State which seems ina fair way to get. He was yesterday arrested for swindling a woman out of a $1 bill at the Fond du Lac depot. He is a hack driver and is now in jai in default of $200 bail.

THE WABASH AVENUE CHURCH M. E. FESTIVAL.—In another column our friends of the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church, make a promise to the Eye and Ear which they will keep literally to the palate as well as the Ear. Fine Strawberries from Cincinnati, Cream, real, genuine Cream, rich, and luscious—there will be numerous plate (and saucer) presentations on that occasion.

BLANK BOOKS, ETC.—Messrs. Ingersoll & Simmons with a degree of confidence we believe fully sustained by facts, invite attention to their facilities for executing all kinds of Blank Books and general Book-binder's work. Their card in another column covers their claim and specifications, and all who have magazines, music and such like "lying around loose," and the business public who need work in this line will do well to remember Messrs. I. & S.

JURORS IN THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—The following is a list of the jurors empannelled in the United States District Court:
John H. Kinzie, foreman; W. B. Edwards, S. B. P. Higgins, John Farwell, Jr., G. M. Gray, B. F. Stampofski, Theodore Doty, Charles H. Pierson, Cyril D. Carpentier, James P. Browster, Reed, Hanning, Caldwell, Charles H. Han, ts F. D. Spicer, Chas. B. Smith.
We understand the cases of those who were arrested for cutting timber upon the government lands at Rock Island will come up to-day.

A FRENCH INVASION.—As incident to the general commotion in the old world are speculations afloat surmises as to the prospective position of the unsettled elements of society; some of the rich and elegant embroideries just being opened by the old established house of T. B. CARTER & Co., at No. 136 Lake street, is quite another matter We opine the ladies will say, "let it come." The goods referred to are some of the most recherche in their line ever offered to Chicago shoppers. We make the hint for the ladies, and brave the frowns of their lords.

THROUGH TO RANDOLPH STREET—A PROPOSED EXCURSION.—Just now we of our part of Clark street are jubilant over new, or rather restored, connections with the outer world. Again "our foot is on our native heath, and our name Mc-Gregor." We live again, the paving is done—smoothly rolling, glorious Nicholson; and we have this day made vehicular connections with Randolph street—sent out a boy with a handcart. The time has been, for months past, when such a transit would have been impossible. Our friends will now find us where we are just getting settled, at No. 81. As for that share of Clark street lying towards Lake street, the present prospects are (indeed we have the best authority for saying it) that it is anticipated the present promise of things will remain as for some time to come. Perhaps.

THE BRIGHTON BANK BILLS.—We have referred to the circumstance that some financier of the perambulating order has traversed this city and vicinity, doing an exceedingly good (for himself) business in $100 bills on the Brighton Market Bank, of Massachusetts. What makes the matter worse, the bills are really genuine, but with forged signatures. Upwards of two thousand dollars of these bills have been disposed of in Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee and Racine. It is a dangerous fraud, and likely, of course, to deceive the very "elect" of bank officers. The safest rule just now is to refuse all $100 bills on this bank.

THE S. S. CONVENTION AT DIXON.—The friends of the Sabbath School cause in this State are preparing for a Convention at Dixon, on June 7th, where it is desired to call out a large attendance. The Galena, Rock Island, Burlington and Quincy, Illinois Central, Terre Haute and Alton, Chicago and Alton, and Peoria and Oquawka Railroads, have agreed to give free return tickets to all who go to the Convention over their respective roads. A good time is expected. The object of the gathering is the formation of a State Sabbath School Teachers' Association.

FIRE IN THE WEST DIVISION—A DWELLING BURNED—NARROW ESCAPE OF THE INMATES.—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a cottage No. 267 Jefferson street, near Harrison, in the West Division. When the fire was discovered by a neighbor, Mr. W. A. Comstock, who lived directly opposite, the flames had attained dangerous headway, the while there was no movement on the part of the family known to be its inmates, the house being occupied by Joseph Viereling, his wife, and three children.
By the most daring exertions of Mr. Comstock, the Viereling were roused and rescued from their imminent peril, but so narrowly, that the father, mother, and the youngest child were severely, though not dangerously, burned, by the taking fire of their night-clothes.
The fire, which thus came near consummating a fearful tragedy, was the act of an incendiary, as there is reason to believe.
The house belonged to Mr. V., and was insured to the amount of $200—insured for $300.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.—A MAN KILLED BY A RUNAWAY TEAM.—A most painful and shocking casualty took place yesterday morning on Market near Randolph street, resulting in the almost instantaneous death of a man, named William Lamb. The deceased was driving a pair of horses attached to a load of bricks. He had crossed Randolph street bridge, and was descending the east approach, when some of the bricks becoming displaced, slipped from the load and startled the horses, who dashed off at full speed. Lamb in vain endeavored to check or even guide their career, and in turning the corner into Market street, one of the front wheels struck against the edge of the curb stone, and was crushed. This threw the driver from his seat, directly in front of the broken wheel, and the horses proceeded, dragging him in this position for a rod or two. When extricated, his head and face were found to have been mangled and torn in a shocking manner by the wheel. He died almost instantly.
Coroner Jones held an inquest yesterday, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with these facts. Deceased was between nineteen and twenty years of age, and lived with his parents on the corner of South and Throop streets.

THE COURTS.

TRIAL OF JOHN MCLAUGHLIN FOR MURDER.—Superior Court, before Judge Higgins. The testimony in this case commenced yesterday morning. It has already been laid before our readers in the protracted evidence at the preliminary examination. The attendance at the Court room was very light. Our readers will not need being reminded that McLaughlin stands charged with having displaced a switch on the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, whereby the engineer of the train was killed.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE U. S., NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.—L. C. Paine Freer, administrator *de bonis non*, of the estate of Jeremiah Price, deceased,—bill in equity.
Horatio Chicago, et als., heirs and devisees of Henry Seymour, deceased.—This case, involving property to a large amount, came before this Honor Judge Drummond, yesterday, upon a demurrer to the bill filed against the defendants by the administrator of the late Jeremiah Price. His Honor overruled the demurrer filed by defendants counsel. We append a succinct statement of the facts in the case, as well as the points raised upon demurrer, and the substance of the decision given orally.
In May, 1835, a contract was enfered into between Mr. Price and Henry Seymour, ancestor of the defendants, by which it was agreed that Seymour was to furnish Price with $5,000 to be invested by him in lands situated in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, in the name of Seymour; that Price should devote his time in exploring, and his best judgment in purchasing land in or near town sites, or where towns would probably be located. In pursuance of this agreement. Mr. Seymour advanced the money and by the terms of the agreement, Mr. Seymour was to have seven per cent. interest allowed him, including taxes and all expenses paid him upon the investment, and at the end of five years, the lands were to be sold by Seymour, and the profits divided equally. Seymour's part of the contract was to furnish the money, and Price's to use his best judgment, skill, and his time in investing the same; this contract was entered into in May, 1835. Seymour died in 1857, testate. Money was advanced from time to time by the heirs of Seymour, and Price acted as agent for them until his death in 1858. Price selected and purchased about 2,440 acres of land, and sold about 200 acres for the sum of $20,000. The lands were not sold at the end of five years as agreed on. Of the above sum, a portion has been paid over to the heirs of Seymour. The bill is brought by the complainant's praying for an account and an injunction against the heirs of Seymour, to restrain them from alienating the lands unsold, and for a discovery to sell and divide proceeds according to the original contract. The first objection raised against the bill is that this case has no equitable jurisdiction in this case It was originally filed in the State Court and subsequently transferred to this Court under the act of Congress. As to this point the Court held that there was sufficient ground for equitable jurisdiction. This depended upon the true construction to be given to the contract, and as to that the Court thought that the estate of Mr. Price had an interest in the lands which should be protected by the Court of Equity. The next non-sale of the lands purchased by Mr. Price at the end of five years should not deprive Price's estate from the benefits of that investment.—The land was in this district. Seymour's heirs hold the legal title subject to the contract of their ancestor and the interest of Price was an interest in the land not a naked legal right, and this interest a Court of Equity will protect.
The second objection was that by the terms of the contract the whole should terminate in five years. This was not done, and therefore Price forfeited his rights. This was unjust to complainant. It was said that this was not a partnership—that was so, perhaps—yet there was a joint interest established by both parties. His Honor closed by remarking that there was sufficient equity upon the face of the bill to warrant the application of the complainant.
Messrs. Mather & Taft for complainant. Messrs. Coventry and Hon. A. Conkling for defendants.

CRIM. CON. SUIT FOR $10,000 DAMAGES.—*Superior Court in Chancery*, before Judge Goodrich in Chambers.—The case of Crim. Con. was taken up yesterday—a suit brought by B. C. Thompson against Hon. Thos. Dunham. Proceedings were instituted by plaintiff against defendant, who was formerly and at the time the cause of action occurred living in the family of the Thompsons, as Post, of this city. The action—father, S. O. for recovery of $10,000 damages from Dunham, for, as is alleged, the seduction of Mrs. Thompson, running away with Mrs. Thompson, a charge of adultery being also alleged against the parties. The hearing of the case commenced, Judge Goodrich before a jury empannelled, Judge Goodrich holding the session in Chambers. We give in outline the testimony presented, the proceedings having partially concluded their case.
Sylvester O. Post sworn—Am the brother-in-law of B. C. Thompson; am acquainted with defendant; am acquainted with Thomas Dunham; Know Mrs. Thompson; was at their wedding in New York in September, 1854; have known them three years in this city; they have boarded with me nearly three years; Mrs. Thompson is a very fine looking woman; about 23 years; up to the time when Dunham came to board with me, Thompson and his wife appeared to live happily and pleasantly together—as much so as any married couple I ever saw; Thompson was very affectionate to his wife; Dunham came to board with us on the 1st of May, 1858; he left my house on the 1st of November that year; Thompson went to Europe; Dunham left the house in Thompson's request; Thompson left for Europe in May, 1858; Dunham left in November; Thompson's family consisted of his wife, myself and two children—a boy and a girl; the boy is now 5 years old, and the girl 3 years; Dunham was a very intimate with all the ladies of the household; have seen Dunham and Mrs. T. alone with other ladies of the house.
Q. And you ever see defendant kiss any other lady of the house? Objected to; allowed. Answer—Yes; frequently. Dunham was in my house when they returned; Mrs. Thompson's room and the one adjoining, which is mine, are connected by folding doors; Dunham was on one side and Mrs. Thompson on the other; Dunham was in my room; he took Mrs. Thompson's hand and kissed her; I was present; Mrs. Thompson's daughter's (by a former husband) name was Ella; Dunham was in the habit of kissing Ella; I have seen him kiss her in the room together; Dunham usually got up in the morning before the family; Mrs. Thompson usually got up after the rest of the family was up; this was one year ago last spring.
Cross-examined.—Never knew Mrs. Post to get up early; saw Mrs. T. and Dunham in the room of Mrs. T. about 8 o'clock; they would go to the parlor.
Q. Did Mr. Dunham ever go into Mrs. Post's bed?
A. Once or twice; he would sit on the foot of the bed; was never in my room; he took Mrs. Thompson's hand in my room; he took Mrs. Thompson's daughter's hand in my room; Mrs. Post is a member of the Baptist church; Mrs. Thompson was the talk of the young men of the neighborhood; heard Dunham say that Mrs. Thompson was a splendid woman; kissed at parties; Mrs. Thompson was attentive to his wife when Mrs. T. with Dunham; did not object to; October, new Mrs. T. with Dunham; did not object to; October; Thompson was at the time in Wisconsin; Mrs. Thompson was at the time in Wisconsin; to whom they lived, on December, 1858; have been in this city since; Mrs. Thompson's parents still; saw them at 6 o'clock; church not far off; the night was dark; Thompson was away in Wisconsin; Dunham was in the habit of coming home; knew nothing further.
Lunar Orb, sworn—Lived to having house one year ago; left Post's in the spring of the year, three years ago last; lived in the house with Dunham; Dunham and Thompson had not come when I boarded there; been twenty days; Mrs. Thompson was a very fine looking woman; between Dunham and Thompson and his wife on those visits; it was apparently a very happy family; Thompson and his wife appeared to live happily together; have seen them kiss one another; have been with them in their own room; Dunham was present

Press & Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1859.

HO! FOR ARIZONA!

We have, from our attentive correspondent in Leavenworth City, a copy of a recent circular, with the above caption, which, he assures us, is a blind behind which an expedition for the conquest of Sonora, by a party of Filibusters from the frontier, is concealed. Disposition is strengthened by the names which are appended to the circular to which we refer. Such fellows as J. J. Clarkson, Col. E. C. McCarty, and Gen. J. W. Reid—all names that are familiar in Kansas history as belonging to the most infernal band of desperadoes by which a frontier was ever harried—were never known to engage in peaceful colonization. Their element is not agriculture, or mining, or commerce. They gather wore whisky runs, and where the bowie-knife and revolver are the arbitrators of dispute—where law is not—where lawlessness reigns. They are devoted to the extension of Slavery by any means and at any cost. Such men do not sow and reap, or handle the pick or hammer.

The organization under which the party is forming is essentially military in its character, and, doubtless, subjugatory in its purposes. The time of starting is fixed on the 25th of June. Let us see what will grow out of this new raid upon Mexico!

NEUTRALITY OF ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA.

The gratifying assurances published to the world by *Le Nord*, of Brussels, that England and Prussia have received such answers to their interrogatories addressed to the government of France, that their neutrality in the war has been determined upon, seem to make it certain that the struggle will be confined to Italy, and to the three Powers now engaged. This fact will have an important influence upon the foreign markets in which our Western farmers are most interested—an influence that the dealers in breadstuffs and provisions should not fail to understand. And it will afford those who sympathise with Italy a reason for the belief that the Austrians will be driven over the Eastern Alps, at the point of the bayonet, before the war has raged a year.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The attentive observer will see a marked difference between the commotion now excited in Italy, and that which overturned thrones and kingdoms in 1848. In that latter year, the aspirations of the people were bounded only by Republican institutions for which neither their habits of self-control nor their education fitted them. They attempted to possess themselves at once of a form of government which is adapted only to those who have had long and careful training in the rights and duties of subjects and citizens. They entered the lists in opposition to their ancient rulers, endowed with the physical attributes of men, with undoubted devotion and courage, ready to brave or suffer death for the cause; but with nothing more than the political education of children. Emancipated by a single blow from the despotism beneath which their lives had been spent—released in a day from the ecclesiastical tyranny under which they had groaned—it is not surprising that they were bewildered, confused, paralysed, by the results at which they arrived—that they should struggle, after a little, with misplaced courage and misdirected energy, against the difficulties of their new situation—that they early distrusted each other—that they were torn and divided by discordant councils, or that, at last, they were borne down by the despotisms which they had lately overthrown. It is as true of men as of children, that they must creep before they can walk—true, that none, emerging from profound darkness, can bear the light of a bright noon-day sun—that the wretch gnawed by slow starvation, coming into abundance, must temper his diet to suit his physical strength. In the organization of the new governments in that revolutionary ... obvious truths—applicable alike to physics and to politics—were overlooked. Lombardy, Tuscany, Parma, Modena, Rome, Naples, Tuscany, Parma, Modena, Lombardy—the whole Italian continent—felt pulse with which the nations were stirred; but obeyed not wisely its teachings. When they succumbed, Republicanism fell into discredit, and Absolutism grew ten times more suspicious, fearful and bloody than ever before.

Sardinia was the only one of the Italian States that was profited by the events of the disastrous period. But that her existence was guaranteed by treaties that Austria dared not wholly disregard, her monarchy would have been extinguished, and her territory would have made the sixteenth province of the Empire over which Francis Joseph holds sway. Fortunately for the cause of civilization and national liberty, she has since been true to the professions which she made as the basis of an united Italy; and to-day her extraordinary prosperity, and her immense influence over the Italian mind, are her reward. In the upheaving which her remonstrances against the continuance of Austrian domination in the neighboring States have caused, she is uppermost. To her King, a wise and discreet monarch; to her Constitution, which is immeasurably in advance of the musty political traditions by which Austria is governed; to her policy, which looks to an union of Italy in the accomplishment of a holy purpose—the ridding of Italian soil of all traces of a foreign master—all eyes are now turned; and in the revolutionary movements which have been accomplished, the purpose of the actors is no longer the establishment of Republics which they have not the power to sustain in face of the standing armies by which Europe is overrun; but constitutional monarchies, under which the greatest possible liberty, consistent with the safety of an uneducated, impulsive, and passionate people, now in the discharge of civil duties, and unacquainted with the enjoyment of civil rights, will be maintained. The rallying-cry of the masses again awakening to a sense of their wrongs, is not welcome to the ears of the old revolutionary chiefs: it elicits no response from those so evolved in the closet, or from that sense of injury which is satisfied only by signal, sweeping and bloody revenge. But ten years of suffering and degradation have taught the Italians a lesson which they are now reducing to practice; hence, when the Grand Duke of Tuscany—an amiable despot—is forced to fly, the government set up, provisionally, is that of Victor Emmanuel. When the Duchess of Parma is compelled by the roarings of the disaffected soldiery to imitate the Tuscan example, the rule of the King of Sardinia is still further extended. The populace indulge in no sanguinary demonstrations. They are content in convincing the world by their moderation that they deserve that exemption from Austrian oppression for which they have arisen—that rational, constitutional liberty which they hope to enjoy.

The most ardent Republican in this country, where the difficulties in the working of institutions based on the doctrine of complete equality are understood, can but be gratified by the progress of events in connection with the war of nationalities now happily commenced. Many will be disappointed that Republicanism of the French pattern is not the aim; but names are nothing. The rescue of the Italian people from a long continued and disgraceful thraldom, the restoration of their national life, their endowment with the rights of men, the overthrow of the temporal power of the Romish Church—these are objects to be struggled for. If they are attained, and justice and rights are advanced, Republicanism is only a question of time. The tree must be planted before fruit can be expected. In that planting—not in gathering apples from oaks, or olives from thistles—the Italians are engaged. That they are aided by Napoleon is no reason why all Americans should not wish them a speedy and enduring triumph! If the end is only a Napoleonic dynasty in Rome and Naples, and the subserviency of Sardinia to the condition of a French province, still a wonderful advance has been made. Any change is acceptable, none can be for the worse!

FLORIDA SHIP CANAL.

The cruelty of the *National Intelligencer*, in demonstrating the practicability and necessity of a ship-canal across Florida, through which the commerce of the country to and from the Gulf of Mexico can securely pass in times of peace and war, is more than the fillibusters can bear. It takes away the only national reason that they have ever urged why Cuba should be acquired, and throws them back, at once, upon that sectionalism that they would be glad to have out of view. The *Intelligencer* says that the surveys under government auspices have been made, the latest no further back than 1855—and the fact that a good route for a canal of the required capacity exists in the proper place, has been fully demonstrated. As it is obvious that its construction by the Federal government, by developing the resources of a State that is as fertile as Cuba itself, would be a paying enterprise, without reference to its uses in time of war; and as it can be built for a mere fraction of what the Propaganda, through Mr. Buchanan, propose to give for Cuba, we take it that the agitation of the Cuba question as a national measure is at an end. Hereafter let the fillibusters say as Senator Brown, of Miss., said in New York, when all Tammany yelled in a transport of delight, "*We want Cuba for the extension of Slavery!*" That's a reason that the meanest capacity can understand.

THE GREAT ISSUE.

The great contest of 1860 will be fought out on the issue set forth in the following points of the Republican and Democratic platforms:

From the Republican Platform:	From the Kentucky Democratic Platform:
Resolved, That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and, in regard to this power, it is the duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery.	Resolved, That the constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and, in the exercise of this power, it is both the right and duty of Congress to prohibit and punish the introduction of slavery in the Territories.

The Douglasites try to occupy an intermediate ground, denying to Congress the right either to exclude or protect slavery in the Territories, but giving that power to the squatters, subject to the doctrine, however, of Judge Taney, who has already decided against territorial sovereignty. This knocks the Douglas platform out of the ring, and leaves the field clear to the two great parties to settle the important question by an appeal to the whole people.

Slavery Right, but in its Origin Wrong.

Resolution number one, presented at Vicksburg by the pyrophagous Spratt, bases the right and the duty of continuing the African Slave trade, upon the great existence of Slavery itself. The latter in his view, necessarily implies and justifies the former. Here is the exact language and logic of that philanthropic gentleman;

1. *Resolved*, That slavery is right, and that being right, there can be no wrong in the natural means to its formation.

Many short-sighted and superficial individuals, at the North as well as at the South, have before insisted on the validity and conclusiveness of this argument. But we must discriminate a little more nicely than all this. The Charleston (S. C.) *News*—which opposes the re-opening of the Slave trade—quotes the above resolution, and thus exposes its fallacy, showing as important distinction between bringing over the negro to sell, and that of buying him and the like arrives:

"Here the question in dispute is coolly assumed as a premise, and the first source of the errors of the slave trade agitators. Slavery at the South, is a domestic and useful industrial institution; and for this reason, and for none connected with its origin, it is a good and not an evil. It is *itself* valuable, and unalloyed to both races. On the other hand, the African slave trade is *in itself*, from its origin to its consummation, an outrage, a cruelty, a demoralization to all parties, robbery and murder combined—a system, not of industry and kindly improvement, but of horrors. It is only when it is *made*—the voyage closed—the dead buried in the deep, and the remaining sufferers turned over, *for the first time*, to Christian charities and to master's protection, that either humanity or right commences. These only pertain to the slavery which is "right," and cannot be claimed for the African slave trade, but duplicities in which stands *in contrast*, and whose wrongs and tortures it ends."

Northern Teachers at the South.

A letter from Charleston, S. C., addressed to a country paper in Georgia, has the following lament:

"Two teachers from New York, and one from Boston, have just been elected, destined to officiate in the Public Schools of this city. I regret much the necessity which compels us to employ those who, if they are not themselves, believe in the doctrines of Abolitionism. My heart would, class with Judas Iscariot. My heart would, much pride in the way. I can see no more discredit in a female teaching for a living, than in the Territories know twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery. Territories.

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LETTER FROM LEAVENWORTH.

Arrest from the Army—Gen. Lane to Position—Quarrel of President and Governor—Lane Organizes—President's Reasons—How to Assassinate—Circular—Conservatism—Free State Republicans Cowed, &c.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., May 21st, 1859.

Since I wrote to you last, things have been in a *state of ferment*. It is true, we have had news on the subject of Pike's Peak and the gold mines, of almost every character. One day our people would be desponding, and the next their feelings would be buoyed up by news of almost contrary nature; but to-day a feeling of a somewhat more settled character seems to prevail. Last night the first return coaches of Jones & Russell's express line arrived, bringing news from Denver City of the 10th inst. They also brought four through passengers, and about thirty-five hundred dollars worth of gold dust, one thousand of which was consigned to Smoot, Russell & Co. of this city, and about five hundred dollars for a house in St. Louis, the name of which I have not learned. The remainder of the dust was consigned to sundry parties in this city and in the States. The state of feeling in this city for the past few days has been one of the most intense anxiety, and up to yesterday evening it was a difficult matter to keep up hopes of good news by the express. But on the arrival of the coaches there were more than five hundred people on hand in a few moments, to hear the news and to see the *dust*. To-day there is to be a grand demonstration in honor of the direct connection of Leavenworth City to the gold mines. The news brought by the express is of an encouraging nature. The reports by the passengers is that the snow still lies in the mountain gulches—the places where the best digging are expected; so that it has been impossible to work them except to a limited extent; but their faith is strong enough to induce them to return. Provisions are scarce there, but there is a considerable quantity on the way—still there are so many going out with barely enough to take them through, that there will be a heavy demand, and, it is feared, much suffering, unless provisions are forwarded speedily and in large quantities. We expect news from day to day henceforth, and the tale will soon be told. It looks encouraging now, but no one knows what the next news may be.

In my last, I alluded to the contemplated expedition against Sonora. New developments render the affair almost certain—in fact, the matter is openly advocated by some of the prominent men in this city; and, be it known, that no one, so far as I can learn, is interested on one side of that party. The disguise under which the scheme is to be carried into effect, is the praiseworthy enterprise of establishing an "Agricultural and Mining Association" in Arizona. This move is backed up by a large list of names in Kansas City, Independence and this city. By accident I have been able to procure one of their secret circulars, issued by Col. J. J. Clarkson and A. S. Johnes; the former gentleman, you may remember, obtained his title by commanding a ruffian force against the Free State party of this Territory. Col. Jack Henderson is here, and says that there is plenty of gold at Pike's Peak, and he is going to take his family out there. His movements, however, are calculated to deceive no one—his complicity in this scheme is well known, and he is here making his arrangements. Enclosed I send you the circular mentioned above. To agriculture and mining implements that they will take out, it is supposed, will be six-shooters, rifles and bowie-knives, armed with such merchandize as "globe sight," whisky, &c. With these elements slavery, of course, would be the first institution planted in any country they might invade.

Three of the delegates from this county to the Osawottomie Convention have just returned, and bring some news of the doings of that body, but no particulars. The Convention was attended by delegates from nearly every county in the Territory, besides a large concourse of spectators. The Convention was organized by the election of Col. Lenard, of Linn County, as President, and Mr. Wilder, of Doniphan county, as Secretary. The proceedings were conducted with the best of feeling, although there was some controversy as to whether the party should be called the "Opposition" or Republican. The latter prevailed, and the name was hoisted aloft amid cheers and loud cheers. The platform adopted I have not seen, and can only give you an outline of it as communicated to me. It takes strong grounds against the nationalization as well as the extension of slavery in the Territories now free, condemns the Dred Scott Decision, and advocates "free homesteads for free white people." The Convention also passed a vote of "entire confidence" in Gov. Denver, one feature of which was the sign of the people of the Territory to elect their own officers. Horace Greeley was present and made a speech, taking ground more ultra, it is stated, than he takes in the *Tribune*. I shall forbear anything further until I can send you a statement of the proceedings in full. Mr. Greeley is to lecture here this evening for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city. His subject is "Great Men." He crosses the plains by Jones & Russell's express line.

The River at this point is very high, and still rising.

The weather has been very disagreeable for several days on account of heavy rains. To-day is beautiful, and exceedingly propitious for the demonstration which is now moving in procession through the streets. J. L. D.

Letter from Northern Missouri.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

PLATTSBURG, Mo., May 21, 1859.

Provisions are higher here than in Illinois. Corn is worth from $1 to $1.50 per bushel; h y from $15 to $20 per ton; beef from eight to twelve cents per lb; potatoes $2 per bushel; and all other things in like proportion. The Pike's Peak emigrants have taken almost everything in an edible condition away; they have neglected getting articles before coming here, thinking that they could be procured cheaper and with less hauling than in the States from which they come; but so many have placed such reliance on Missouri, as to drain her of more than she could conveniently spare. A great many emigrants, after getting to St. Joseph, get out of heart at the high price of provisions, and discouraged at the unfavorable reports from the gold regions, sell out for a pitiful sum, and return to their homes, satisfied with their glimpses of the elephant.

Missouri has reaped a rich harvest in selling provisions and outfitting trains. Her citizens have never felt the hard times like those of the Eastern States, for it has been a kind of resource to catch all the money from the emigrants passing westward. As a proof of this, St. Joseph last week, and it looked like a young Chicago. Everything was bustle and hurrying to and fro in the streets—the hotels crowded and the city full of wagons.

St. Joseph is full of free-labor men, who are determined to stand up manfully for free soil and free institutions. There are three daily papers published here, which are all receiving a good support, and it is the intention to start in a few days a free soil organ. It will be a daily. There are now twelve Republican papers published in the State, and they are edited with tact and ability, and are far ahead of the opposite in press in respect to local and general news.

A company of eleven hundred Mormons passed up at St. Jo. the evening on a special train, *en route* to Utah. A large company will also pass up the road in a few days. Those that went up on this train were rather intelligent in their general appearance, than otherwise. E. L. R.

WAVERING.—The opposition in Georgia are considerably in doubt whether it would be prudent to nominate a candidate for Governor in opposition to Hon. Benning. One thing, however, they have decided upon, and that is to wait until the Democratic party shall have constructed their platform and started their candidate, and then, if they cannot swallow the principles of the Democracy, they will probably present their lames and sail in.

GOOD INTO MOURNING.—The New Orleans *Bee* (American) declares that the Democratic party in Louisiana is hopelessly, irretrievably dissolved, and that any attempt to organize an opposition to the Democracy will be unavailing.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention meets at Columbus, to-day. It is understood that whichever faction of the party finds itself in the majority, will insist upon appointing delegates to the Charleston Convention. A rich time is expected.

— Hon Rufus K. Spaulding, Hon. — Welker, of Wooster, now Lieut. Gov., Hon. W. Y. Gholson, and Flamen Ball, Esq., are spoken of in connection with the candidacy for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, by the Republicans.

— Keitt, the fire-eater of South Carolina, has just been married and started for Europe.

— Dr. Bailey, of the National *Era*, intending to pass the summer in Europe, will sail in the steamer Arabia, which leaves New York on Saturday, the 28th.

The Baltimore *Patriot*, of the 19th, records the death of Mrs. Key, relict of the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," and mother of the unfortunate Philip Barton Key. She was a lady of the highest character.

I wish King James' "counterblast against Tobacco" was republished for their benefit, or Josiah Bye's tract, entitled "Tobacco battered and Pipes shattered," in which he says:

Nothing so pestilious to man's soul is known,
As is Tobacco, saving hemp alone.

In this morning and the gratification of sitting under the roof of a gentleman seventy years of age, who was born in this city, the son of one of those early *voyageurs* who landed here in company with La Clede, on the 15th of February, 1764. He remembers Chicago in 1818, when it contained but five cabins, two of them occupied by Kinzie and Beaubien. In 1830, he informed me, St. Louis contained less than five thousand inhabitants; now he claims one hundred and sixty thousand. Such is the magnificent manner in which cities spring up in the great West. St Louis built upon 1800 limestone pilasters, one about twenty, the other about sixty feet above the father of waters. From the plain into which the upper terrace widens, fine views of the city and its surroundings are presented. The entire extent of St. Louis along the course of the Mississippi is nearly seven miles, extending back about two miles.

Next week Chanteau's two trading vessels ascend the Missouri, one of them having on board Lord Grosvenor, and a few other gentlemen possessing title the young Englishman, strong proclivities for hunting. J. G. W.

THE MASSACHUSETTS AMENDMENT.

Letter from Hon. N. B. Judd.

CHICAGO, May 17th, 1859.

TO MESSRS. THORALD, PRIPPER, E. VIOLAND AND LOUIS DRIMER—

Gent's: Your communication on behalf of the German Club of Peoria, attended Chicago during my absence in a neighboring State.

The State Central Committee is composed of eleven members, viz: two from the State at large, and one from each Congressional District. The distance at which they reside from one another renders it impracticable to assemble the committee to act upon the subject matter of your communication. I had supposed that the position of the Republican Party of Illinois, in upholding exact equality among citizens, whether native or adopted, would hence its opposition to any burdens or restrictions upon the right of suffrage that should distinguish between citizens of Illinois, was so well understood, that it did not require a repetition. The first State assemblage in Illinois, called for the purpose of organizing a resistance to the tyranny of the slave oligarchy, and at which the Republican Party was organized, met at Bloomington on the 29th day of May, 1856.

That Convention did not limit its action to measures only looking to the resistance of slave encroachments upon the rights of freemen, but went into other questions of Proscription, and adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the spirit of our institutions, as well as the constitutional compact which binds us together, the science, as well as political freedom; and that we will resist, by all legitimate constitutional means, all attempts of religious opinions, or in consequence of place of birth."

The Convention did not confine itself to words, but by its acts proved its good faith by nominating for some of its highest places your countrymen, the Hon. Fred. Hecker and Hon. Francis J. Hoffmann.

The Convention that nominated John C. Fremont assembled at Philadelphia in June of that year, and in regard to the question taken by Illinois, by adopting, as a part of its National Platform, the following resolution:

"BELIEVING that the spirit of our institutions, as well as the constitutional compact which binds us together, the science, as well as political freedom; and that we will resist, by all legitimate means, all attempts of religious opinions, or in consequence of place of birth."

The incorporation of that resolution into the Philadelphia Platform was effected principally by the united efforts of the delegates from the State of Illinois, and by no one was it urged more earnestly than by our German friends in the delegation, George Schneider, Dr. Hewitt, Gustave Grenn, of Belleville and H. Kreismann of this city. In the contest that followed, the Illinois Republicans maintained their position then taken. The party has had another State Convention, viz: in 1858, and your countryman Gov. Koerner was its presiding officer. Such have been the principles and practices of the Republicans in Illinois, and the history of the party on this question of Proscription.

The local history of the party will show, that in all cases where it had the power, officers, honors and rewards have been meted out regardless of nativity or birth-place. The Republican press condemned, in no measured terms, this unjust discrimination proposed by Massachusetts as wrong and anti-Republican in principle, and oppressive to that noble band of adopted citizens, who, believing in freedom, free labor, free homes and free lands, had, side by side, with the native born, fought the political battles of freedom.

As a member of the State Central Committee, it never occurred to me, that any one could doubt the hostility of the party in this State to any change in the laws by which the doctrine of equality before the law is disregarded.

I believe that all of the members of the committee agree with me in the opinion that all discrimination between native and adopted citizens is unjust in itself, a violation of the principles of equal rights which are the basis of our free institutions. The action of a small fraction of the Massachusetts Legislature, in my opinion, an act of tyranny and oppression that should be rebuked by the Republicans throughout the Union.

Respectfully yours,
N. B. JUDD,
Chair'n Rep. State Cen. Com.

Bishop Beaudelle Wonted.

In his admirable address to the graduating class of St. Mary's Hall,—one of his latest efforts—Bishop Doane, gave utterance to the following striking and truthful characterisation of Modern Fashionable Women—a class of people who are doing more to degrade women and overthrow social and religious order in the world than the most abandoned, corrupt and profligate of the other sex:

"The times are out of joint. Corruption stalks in high places. Licentiousness has, well said, put on shame. It has been bold and frontless faced. The wave of barbarism is rolling back on us. For these things your sex is greatly answerable. Not that you are the originators. They wink at vice. They make a compromise with worldliness. The stronger sex look up in their things to the weaker. They have all had mothers. They have all had sisters. They own them in the sex to which they own them. And if women were but true to God, true to their position, true to themselves, they would have strength from Him to hold the world in check. No woman ever fell but by her own consent. There is no man that has not been made into a brute, to do as tigers do, that can resist the matchless majesty of a resolved woman. And stronger than all law, stronger than anything else but God, when it is strong in its strength, would be the power of woman to put down rudeness, and lay the bridle of license. But the age is self-indulgent. And self-indulgence grows by what it feeds on.

Women are occupied by fashion. Women are willing to be flattered. Women are careless of their accountability. Women are unscrupulous in their amusements. Young women are careless of themselves. They look upon their parents as old-fashioned. They are impatient of domestic restraints. They are averse to domestic occupations. They vote their homes a bore. They congregate away from its control. They indulge in unseasonable hours. They form up for themselves a code of morals, more than half-way. They make themselves debtors for their escorts to places of resort. They parade themselves by familiarity. They forget their Bibles. They forget their Prayer Books. They are women of fashion. They are women of the world. What else they are, is rather shaped by opportunity, than by themselves. In this way home is stripped of its sanctity. In this way the female atmosphere loses its freshness. The moral health of woman is, no longer, what she was made to be, a "help-meet," for man. A man ceases to be what God designed him for, her partner, her prop, and her protector."

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad under a New Name.

[From the Milwaukee Free Democrat.]

"La Crosse" is dead. The La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, after a career unparalleled in the history of railroad management in this country, has at last expired, harbored by her own parents. We do not propose to accuse or revive memories of the past—let the dead rest. But we do insist that the re-organization of this Company on a solid, living and permanent basis will diffuse its beneficial and reviving influences over the whole State, and restore confidence in the skill and management of the whole Northwest. We are glad to see that the old name has been buried with the old corporators.

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BROUGHAM AND GWIN ON THE STUMP IN CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco *National* says that Hon. David Broderick will take the stump during the approaching campaign in California, and invite Senator Gwin to meet him.

From Tubac, Arizona—Americans Driven from out of Sonora.

Mr. W. H. Jarris, in company with several American residents of this Territory, arrived at Tucson on the evening of the 16th inst., from the 30th ult. Their departure from Hermosillo was somewhat accelerated from the fact that a singular feeling existed in the city, and every American was notified to leave at once, under penalty of death for remaining. The population was greatly excited, thronging the streets, inquiring and threatening Americans, evidently with full consent from the authorities, who seemed to share the prevailing sentiment.

In one or two instances, houses belonging to Americans were forcibly entered by the mob, who threatened a general massacre of every American in the city, and as the fifteen or twenty there were scattered about in various places, the opportunity for such a characteristic Mexican performance was excellent.

There are no particular reasons assigned for this sudden and remarkable ebullition of hostility toward Americans. No cause had been given that any American was aware of. The few Americans in the city were quietly attending to their own affairs, when they were beset, insulted, threatened and abused in an outrageous style, and, under the circumstances, resistance was useless.—*Arizonian, May 6.*

Discovery of Valuable Manuscripts.

Prof. Tischendorf, who had been sent by the Russian Government on a journey of scientific exploration, to the East, returned to Europe in the month of March, states, to the Minister of Saxony, Herr Von Falkenstein, that he has succeeded in making some valuable discoveries relative to the Bible. The most important of these discoveries is a manuscript of the Holy Scriptures from the fourth century—assuredly, as old as the famous manuscript of the Vatican, which, hitherto, in all commentaries, maintained the first rank. It will have to share in future with the newly-discovered manuscript, if Herr Tischendorf be not mistaken. In 346 beautifully-fine parchment leaves, of such size that only two can have been cut out of one skin, it contains the greatest part of the Prophets, the Book of Job, the Book of Jesus Sirach, the Proverbs, the Songs of Solomon, and several of the Apocryphal Books of the Old Testament; but then the whole of the New Testament is complete. Another valuable discovery of Prof. Tischendorf's, is described as an undoubted and complete manuscript of the Epistles of Barnabas, and of the Shepherd of Hermas, both belonging to the second century of the Christian era, and originally stand ng in the canon of Scriptural Epistles. Herr Tischendorf hopes, from the munificence of the Russian Government, that he will be enabled to give immediate publication to these three manuscripts.

Lola Montez Converted.

We clip the following from the New York *Tribune*: "The conversion of Lola Montez is announced. She has, it is said, quietly settled down into a humble, peaceful, exemplary, religious woman, in her own domicil in Picadilly, London. She amassed a sufficient sum to purchase and pay for a house, which is now the receptacle and center of a large number of needy and pious females of London, male and female. Among her most constant and intimate visitors is Mrs. Thistlewaite, formerly an actress, familiarly known as Laura Bell, and once about as notorious as Lola herself. About the time she turned from the error of her ways, she won the heart of the rich commoner. She married him, and now is bright and shining light in Exeter Hall. It was she who was the principal instrument in bringing about Lola's change of heart. It is said that Mrs. Thistlewaite daily drives her chariot, with four milk white horses attached, through the streets of London, on missions of mercy and religious teaching."

Irving on the Character of Washington.

With the following just tribute, Mr. Irving concludes the fifth and final volume of his life of Washington:

"The character of Washington may want some of those mystical elements which dazzle and delight the multitude, but it possessed fewer inequalities, and a rarer union of virtues than perhaps can be found in the list of our men. Prudence, firmness, sagacity, moderation, an overruling judgment, an immovable justice, courage that never faltered, and a will that never swerved, truth that disclaimed all artifice, magnanimity without allow. It seems as if Providence had endowed him in a preeminent degree with the qualities requisite to fit him for the high destiny he was called on to fulfill—to conduct a momentous revolution which was to form an era in the history of the world, and to inaugurate a new and untried government, which, to use his own words, was to lay the foundation 'for the enjoyment of much human felicity, and a greater portion of public happiness, than have hitherto been the portion of mankind.'"

Bloody Affray—More Border-Ruffianism.

On the 5th inst., a party of men named Geo. Johns, Elijah Wood, Gallagher, Bancroft, and some others, whose names are not given, made an attack upon the house of John Todd, residing at the mouth of Bloody, K. T., for the purpose of driving him from the country. They made an attempt to enter his house, when he fired, killing one of the party outside the door, returned the fire, when Todd fell, having received several shots in the head and neck. When fore, he had reloaded his gun and waited a second attack. His assailants then fired into the window, wounding a young Kentuckian who was in the house, but whose name is not given. Todd then fired, wounding George Johns, and Wood seriously. The attacking party then left the premises, and were afterwards arrested. John Todd, although wood-hurt, made his escape to Missouri.—*Missouri Democrat.*

An Editorial Letter.

When I receive a letter from a friend, the contents of which require an intense application of attention for a few minutes, to make out its general drift an meaning. The difficulty in the way of grasping the subject matter does not arise from any obscurity of style, but wholly from the remarkable nature of the penmanship. And after gaining the general bearing of the document, I am well aware that there are many recesses and nooks of meaning which will not be reached but after repeated perusals. What appeared at first a flourish has gradually assumed the form of an important clause of a sentence, materially modifying its force. What appears at present a blot may turn out to be anything whatever; what at present looks like No, may prove to have stood for Yes. I think sympathetically of the worthy father of Miss Bloomer, when he received his weekly or fortnightly letter from his distinguished son, he carefully locked it up. By the time a little patience had been tried to the maximum to pay him a visit; and then he broke the seals, and got the writer of the letters to read them.

Romance of Whaling Life—Hard Experience of a Forty-Barrel-Sailor.

[From the New Bedford Standard.]

In one of the ships which returned recently to this port, there was a man who has been whaling for nine years. He was formerly a minister, but owing to the intoxicating cup, he fell from grace, left the ministry and his wife and family, and has been a hard drinker ever since. In dissipation he had wasted the hard-earned wages of nine year's sea-faring life, and arrived here wretched and destitute. Some temperance friends clothed him decently and made efforts to to reform him, as we hope with success. A few days ago he received a letter from his son in Connecticut, saying that all the family had long supposed him dead, and that his wife had married again. The poor man has started for Connecticut, but what will be the end of this chapter of life, remains to be seen.

Funeral of Baron Humboldt.

[From the Tribune, Tuesday, May 10, 2 A. M.]

The solemn funeral procession of Alexander Von Humboldt is now on its way to the Cathedral. All that represents science, art and intelligence in Berlin joins in the procession. Three Chamberlains in gold costume, bearing the orders of the illustrious deceased, precede the funeral car, which is drawn by six horses from the royal stables. Upon the car is a simple uncovered coffin of oak adorned with flowers and laurel. On either side of the car are students, bearing green palm branches.

A line of carriages of immense length closes the procession. The Prince Regent and all the Princes and Princesses are assembled in the Cathedral, awaiting the arrival of the great philosopher's mortal remains. A mournful aspect overspreads the whole town.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad under a New Name.

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Dry Goods.

POPULAR TRADE!

WE HAVE RECEIVED THIS MORNING,

Thursday, May 5th, 1859,

A LARGE LOT OF

SUPERB SILK ROBES,

A' DEUX JUPE,

AND A' VOLANTS,

FROM AUCTION,

Which we will sell at a

REDUCTION OF $30 P

REGULAR PRICES ON EACH ROBE.

ALSO FROM AUCTION

500 RICH BAREGE ROBES, A' VOLANTS, containing twenty yards,

For $5, Worth $10.

Also, 30 Pieces Elegant A' BAYADERE LYONS SILKS

For 10s., worth $2.

50 Pieces French ORGANDY ROBES, A'DEUX JUP

For $5, worth $10.

50 Pieces Elegant Fast Colored PRINTED LAWNS and MUSLINS on fine cloth

FOR ONE SHILLING.

Usual price Two Shillings.

5,000 Pieces MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS newest styles,

FOR TEN CENTS.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Goods for Boys' Wear.

FOR ONE HALF USUAL PRICES.

Another lot of those yard wide FRENCH CHINTS PRINTS

For 12½, worth 25.

Finest quality of PRINTED CHALLIS,

For 12½, worth 25.

250 Pieces RICHARDSON'S LINENS,

For 25. 6d., worth 4s.

500 all wool **STELLA SHAWLS,**

For 10s. worth $2.

4,000 Pieces PRINTED MUSLINS,

For Six Cents, per Yard.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE

FOR FIRST CLASS CITY RETAIL TRADE,

One of the choicest assortments in the United States of

RICH DRESS GOODS,

Shawls,

Laces,

Mantles,

Embroideries,

Hosiery,

Gloves,

Mens' Furnishing Goods,

PARASOLS, &c.

Many styles confined exclusively to us, which we will sell for

CASH ONLY,

At a much less price than Inferior goods can be bought for elsewhere in this city.

☞ Do not buy goods at any price till you have seen our bargains.

New Goods Received Daily

From Auction and Manufacturers, direct,

WE NOW OFFER AT

**

Medicines, &c.

UMPTION & CHRONIC DISEASES.
DOCTOR E. READING

Cures to the citizens of Chicago and vicinity that he has just come from Orleans and many other cities (Saturdays and Mondays) from 9 o'clock A. M. to all disposed of this.

Scrofula, Heart, Liver, Female Complaints, and all Chronic Diseases.

Lameness progress rapidly, and often incomprehensible mistakes promptly revealed, so easily appear of the utmost importance to all who want to live. Street Chicago.

Success in the treatment of the above diseases is demonstrated beyond a doubt, and those who receive should call at once. Consultation

Office at No. 190 State street, second floor, over Washington Co. State street.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.
EPARED BY DR. SANFORD,

nded Entirely from Cures,
g Now before the public.

Ms' remove all scrofulous humor from the system, and leather from pimples on the face, and is the best Blood Purifier the world has ever known. Only one bottle is needed to prove to all of the system-like effects of medicine after a long sickness.

One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time relieves the worst cases of Dyspepsia.

One dose taken a short time relieves Costiveness, gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures CHRONIC DIARRHŒA in its worst form, in Summer and Bowel Complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve Sick Headache.

Only one dose taken promptly relieves QUINSY.

A few doses will cure the worst case of Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventative for FEVER and AGUE, CHILLS and FEVER, and all Feverish, Bilious Complaints. It operates without nausea or pain, and thousands are ready and willing to testify to his wonderful virtues.

re are Using it are giving timous Testimony in its Fav

water in the mouth with the invigorator with ingredients.

RICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

ARD, Proprietor, No. 346 Broad way, New
and Druggists. Sold also by
BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st.,
ly E. T. WATKINS & CO., 30 State street.
TTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
by J. H. REED & CO., 144 and 146 Lake street.
TTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
by HAVEN, FARREL & CO., 77 Water street.
TTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
by SARGENT & ILSLEY, 140 Lake street.
TTER'S STOMACH BITTERS
by J. S. FULLER & CO., 37 Water street.
TTER'S STOMACH BITTERS
by BOCKEE, INNIS & CO., 35 Water street.
TTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by L. READ & CO., 97 Lake street.
TTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by O. F. FULLER & CO.
TTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by DR. SANFORD,
Illinois State Agricultural Society
FOR THE
BEST BLANK BOOKS,
TO
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Stationers' Hall, 81 Lake Street.

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AT THE
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BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
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Munson & Bradley
Of Chicago, for the
BEST BLANK BOOKS.
mh8-c405-ly

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
Successors to A. H. BURLEY & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
STATIONERY,
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BLANK BOOKS,
122 - - Lake Street, Chicago - - 122
J. M. W. JONES. . . . D. P. PERDUE. . . . J. H. SMALL.
mh8-c378

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have now on hand the following sizes of pins:

2½x47	24x44	30x40	36x40	36x52
2½x54	24x54	30x47	36x47	36x54
24x40	24x47	30x54	36x52	36x60

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, 200 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes.
1,000 reams Manilla do.
100 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.
1,000 bags of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink.
All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.
mh19 **☞Cash paid for Rags.☜**

Removals.

E. W. DENSMORE, having removed to his new location, will continue in the
Flour, Grain, Meal and Feed Business,
As heretofore, and is also prepared to do a General Commission business, and make cash advances on consignments of property to sell.
209 SOUTH WATER STREET,
Corner of Wells.
mh16-ly c471

REMOVAL.—Vincent, Himrod & Co.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Stoves, Hollow Ware, Etc.,
Have removed to their old stand,
242 Lake and 265 South Water Sts.
Have also secured the Agency of Peckham's Agricultural Fertilizers, Bradley's Chloride Lime, Peckham's Household Salts, Naylor & Co.'s Cast Steel Bells, Salted Wafers, Soda Crackers.
Old customers and new are requested to call and examine.
mh21-ly

REMOVAL.—Mrs. Bates' Agency
Has removed to No. 127 Washington street, one door east of Wells st.,
Mrs. B. continues to supply the trade with Female Help, especially that she has removed to the above location, where she will continue to supply the trade with Female Help, for every station.
☞Country help can be supplied at short notice.
mh21-ly-c491

REMOVAL.—Higgins, Mowry & Co. have removed from No. 91 River street to No. 205 Randolph street, a few doors west of the Briggs House.
mh15-lm-c446

REMOVAL.—Morford Brothers have removed to No. 3 Clark street, corner of South Water.
apl3 2m

REMOVAL.

HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS,
Have Removed to their New Store,
No. 20 Lake Street,
(Near the Central Depot.)
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
Where they will, with largely increased facilities, continue

LEATHER
—AND—
Shoe Finding Business.

Their old customers and all in want of Goods in their line, may rely upon finding at their new location, one of the fullest and best assorted stocks in the West, comprising in part

Oak Sole Leather,	Oak Upper,
Hemlock do,	Grain Upper,
French Kip,	Cordovan.
American Kip,	Russet Linings,
American Calf,	Pink Linings,
French Calf,	French Morocco,
Hemlock Uppers,	French and American Kit,
Colored Toppings,	Townsend's Kits,
French Lasting,	Crimping Machines
Lace and Boot Trees,	Etc., Etc.

All of which they offer at the lowest prices for cash, or approved short time paper.
☞Highest cash price paid for Hides and Calf Skins.
mh21 2m c456

Sewing Machines.

$6 SEWING MACHINES.
Never before Offered at Retail.
A Sewing Machine for and within the reach of all. A practical, reliable sewing Machine for Six Dollars. Beautiful Patent Stitch; all the latest improvements. Every Machine warranted during the past eleven months. Manufacturing facilities immensely increased. Now speaking at Wholesale and Retail.
OFFICES—421 Broadway, New York; 702 Chestnut st., Philadelphia; 48 and 50 Canal st., Cincinnati; 10 South 4th st., St. Louis, Mo.; 17 Woodbridge street, Detroit, Mich.
Exclusive Agencies are being established in every County throughout the United States. Applications for Agencies will address J. W. BARTLETT, Pastor, Principal Office, 421 Broadway, N. Y.
The above offices are prepared to fill PROMPTLY, all orders for Machines.
All letters, to insure attention, must contain return postage.
mh21-ly-c466

$20 SEWING MACHINE.—
Quaker City Double Lock, Tight, Fast Stitch
SEWING MACHINES.
The great improvements lately attached more than double its former value and obviates the only objection ever urged against it. The same will not rip though every stitch be cut. Does every variety of work, from the finest cambric muslin to the heaviest cloth, sack, canvas, &c., and no other. They are easily learned from the printed directions. Simple, durable and effective. Not liable to get out of order. Every machine fully warranted. The late improved machine has no superior, having great power and large space for quilting, running the finest to the heaviest material without change. Price, with hemmer, feller, braider, gauge, screw-driver and needles all complete. The Universal Machine, being all we claim for it. Liberal discount to storekeepers and agents.
Call on Worrall's shoe store, 159 Lake street, near Clark. Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 868 Chicago, Ill.
mh19-lm

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.

Rare Business Chance.
For sale, a small but complete Brewery in a thriving town in this State, now doing a good business, with an established trade. Reasons for selling given. Will be sold low. Terms easy. Apply to
G. & D. SHAW,
7 Commercial Street, Hartford.

Ocean Steamers.

RECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH
GLASGOW
Our Line of Steam Packet Ships sailing regularly between
Montreal, Quebec and Glasgow.
THE KINGDOM, 2,120 Tons displacement, 300 Horse Power.
To sail from Montreal, Wednesday, June 1st.
THE PRINCE OF WALES, 2,000 Tons displacement, 300 Horse Power, to sail
Wednesday the 15th or 22d of May.
Will be followed by Steamer TO SAIL FORTNIGHTLY.
Cabin Passage, $100 Currency.
Steerage Passage, $40 Currency.
Children under 12 years, half price.
Cabin Passage, apply to
G. & D. SHAW,
7 Commercial Street, Hartford.

Special Notices.

☞ Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ehrwich (late assistant to Batcheler's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 4 Tremont Block, and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. deb-ly

☞ Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon Georgia, are by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for its issues. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.
B. A. TUCKER & CO.

Educational.

JEFFERSON HIGH SCHOOL.—
No. 100 Monroe street, near Jefferson, Chicago.
The next term of this well known Institution will commence April 20th, 1859. The services of competent Assistants and Teachers for the various departments have been secured, and it is believed that, under the directions of the present Board of Instructors, the school will prove in all worthy of liberal patronage and adequate to all demands. Classes formed in the various grades of English, Latin, Greek, French and German Languages.
☞ Irish Manx and Hebrew taught by native teachers.
For further information and Circulars call at school building from 9 to 3 A. M., or address R. C. MILES, Principal, P. O. Box 1792.
REFERENCES:—Rev. J. M. Peck and Rev. W. W. Patton, Chicago; Salvador Collins, Esq., Jefferson, Jefferson Co.
NOTICE.—I take pleasure in recommending to my patrons Mr. R. C. Miles, who has purchased my interest in the Jefferson Street High School. From his experience in teaching and the high stand which he intends to conduct this School I feel confident that he will do justice to his pupils and give satisfaction to his patrons.
apl8-2m-c426 M. B. GILMAN.

BOY'S HIGH SCHOOL.—The next term will commence MONDAY, April 18th, 1859.
A. J. SAWYER, A. M., will continue to receive only twenty-five scholars at the above institution, 112 Monroe street, and he wishes none to apply for admission unless they are determined to do well in their studies. For the advancement of those admitted no pains will be spared by the teachers. apl7

BRYANT & STRATTON'S
CHAIN OF
Mercantile Colleges.
Located at Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and other points throughout the entire "Chain Consolidation of Bryant & Stratton's Mercantile Colleges." The Chicago School at the "Metropolitan" now conducted as one institution, under the name and style of BRYANT, HELL & STRATTON, Digby Y. Bell, John Proprietor and Associate Principal of Chicago College. Circular and Catalogue of thirty pages furnished gratuitously on application to the undersigned.
BRYANT, BELL & STRATTON.

Stationery &c.

FOUR SILVER MEDALS
AWARDED FOR
THE BEST BLANK BOOKS!
TO
Munson & Bradley,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
BLANK BOOKS
And every description of
Stationery,
81 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Two Silver Medals
AWARDED TO
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FOR THE
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BY THE
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100 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.
1,000 bags of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink.
All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.
mh19 **☞Cash paid for Rags.☜**

Real Estate.

FOR SALE BY REES, DENT & Co., 49 Lasalle street,
No. 73—Low for cash; a very desirable 2-story frame house, 10 rooms and bath, with all the modern improvements. Price, $3,250.
No. 63—47 66-100 acres land in Lake View Township, and 107 acres in Jefferson Township, between Lake Michigan and the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroads, abound in mineral and other springs in the former, and in the latter, in addition of our best physicians the advantages for a healthful resort and residence are not to be excelled by any on the line.
No. 44—Great bargain; block, near South Water. $13,000, ½ cash.—$10,000.
No. 56—21 43-100 feet on Randolph by 79 feet deep east of Clark, south side.
Lots on West Monroe st., south front, near Aberdeen.
No. 13—50 feet on State street, east front, between Monroe and Adams.
No. 27—Corner and Lot on Sheridan street, opposite the Rock Island Depot. Price, $4,000.
No. 75—2 lots on Carroll street, west side, near Green Bay Road, cheap for cash. apl11-y

B. W. THOMAS & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers.
TAXES PAID AND INVESTMENTS MADE FOR NON-RESIDENTS.
OFFICE NO. 7.
Methodist Block, Cor. Clark & Washington St.

Real Estate for Sale.

120 feet front on Michigan and Indiana avenues, building several fine corners. Terms to very favorable purchasers intending to improve.
House and Lot on Old street, near Indiana avenue, Lot 20x125. House two story frame, with barn.
House and Lot on Wabash street, near Twelfth street. House is furnished with modern improvements, and is in all respects a most desirable residence. EIGHT YEARS TIME ON LOT.
24x100 feet, on Oberlin street, near Wells, with HOUSE AND BARN.
24x80 feet on State street, near Old.
House and Lot on State street, north of Ulich's Hotel.
64x114 feet on State street, near Twelfth street. With THREE BRICK STORES, three stories and basements, and fitted for dwellings above.
40x100 feet on Washington street, between Franklin and Market, in Lot 1, Block 37. WE WILL LEASE this property for a term of years if desired.
House and Lot on Lake street, east of Union Park. Lot 25x100.
30x134 feet on Warren street, near Union Park. This is a very choice property, and will be sold at a bargain.
47½x100 feet on Illinois street, near Wolcott, with improvements which are renting for $300 per annum.
We have some very desirable residence lots on PARK AVENUE and Warren street, near Ogden, and in Aberdeen street, near Harrison, and on Harrison between Ashland and May streets, which we are offering at great bargains.
200 LOTS on Madison, Monroe, Wilcox, Adams and Jackson streets and Western avenue, west of Union Park. None of the smaller pieces for a portion of these lots is required within FIVE YEARS. This is a fine chance for most of moderate means to secure a home in a beautiful portion of the city, by paying a low rate of interest.
2,000 acres of farming lands situated in Kane, Mercer, Henry, Iroquois, Cook, Hardin, Saline and Pope counties. A HOUSE AND LOT in Henry, Marshall Co., two lots in Geneseo, Henry Co., and a fine lot in Amboy, Lee, Co., for sale or exchange for Chicago property.
CITY PROPERTY AND COUNTRY LANDS TO EXCHANGE for Stocks of Goods, Boots and Shoes, Lumber, &c.
50 feet on Michigan avenue, corner of Twelfth street, and 50 feet on Michigan avenue, next to Mrs. Clark's residence. TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS AT LOW RATES.

B. W. Thomas & Co.,
No. 7 Methodist Block, Corner Clark and Washington St.
my4-lm-c190

LOTS FOR SALE AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.
The lots belonging to LIND UNIVERSITY, and now offered for sale present favorable inducements to persons wishing to enjoy the pleasures of country life within an hour's ride of the City of Chicago.
They are located at Lake Forest, on the west bank of Lake Michigan, elevated one hundred feet above the level of the Lake, about twenty-six miles north from Chicago, on the line of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroads, abound in mineral and other springs in the former, and in addition of our best physicians the advantages for a healthful resort and residence are not to be excelled by any on the line or in the western country.
A fine Academy building and preparatory department of Lind University) has been erected the past season, and is now in successful operation, under the care of S. J. Miller, A. M.
A new Passenger Depot, a Store and more than a dozen of dwellings have been erected within the past year.
In addition to the regular through trains an accommodation train leaving Chicago every morning, returns every evening, thus affording business men an opportunity to spend the day in the city and be with their families at night.
A good hotel has been provided and is conducted openly, if more than a year past.
The Lake Forest Association have also a few lots, mostly of farming purposes, lying near the town, containing from three to ten acres each, which will be sold on reasonable terms and on small time.
The subscriber has, within the past year, sold over twenty thousand dollars worth of the lands belonging to the University and Association, and proposes to sell on favorable terms to persons who wish them for immediate improvement and cultivation.
For further particulars apply to Peter Page, No. 92 Washington street, or address him through the Chicago Post Office, Chicago, Illinois. PETER PAGE, Agent.
nov6 6m

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
—BY—
S. H. Kerfoot & Co.,
82 - - Dearborn-st. - - 82
Next Door to the Post Office.

No. 426—75 feet front by 177 feet deep to an alley 20 feet wide, on Cass street, directly east of Mrs. Clark's residence. This lot as east front and is very desirable. Price $50 per foot, on time.
No. 417—100 feet front by 124 feet deep on Carpenter street, between Washington and Madison. This is situated on a first class neighborhood, and will be sold in small lots. Price $60 per foot, on CASH TIME.
No. 431—Brick House and lot on North Lasalle street, near the west street, with brick barn in the rear. The house is well finished and contains Gas, Water, Marble Mantles, &c., &c. Price $6,000—½ cash, balance in one and two years, with 7 per cent interest.
No. 393—56 feet by 100 feet on northeast corner of Aberdeen and Tyler streets. Price $1,300, cash.
$40,000.
No. 443—A finely located brick block of Eight Stores, now yielding a good rent, on Lake street, between Wells and Franklin streets. Price and on easy terms. To a person desiring to make a purchase in this section we can offer one of the most desirable properties in the market.
A splendid piece of property on the northeast corner of Canal and Twelfth street can be purchased VERY CHEAP. It has 200 feet on Twelfth street and 140 feet on Canal street.

S. H. Kerfoot & Co.,
No. 82.....Dearborn Street.....No. 82
apl5-ly

WANTED TO EXCHANGE
A HOMESTEAD,
FOR A CITY RESIDENCE
Consisting of a two-story Milwaukee brick House, cut building, yard and garden, all in complete order, located on one of those beautiful and healthy Lake Forest lots, only 30 miles from this city on the line of the Lake Shore Railroad.
Also, wanted to sell or exchange for city property,
WISCONSIN FARMING AND WILD LANDS.
☞For particulars address post office box 1320. apl8 c436

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND
LOCATING AGENCY.
The Subscriber having had much practical experience in
SELECTING AND LOCATING LAND
in the various Land Districts in the Western States, has unusual facilities for making valuable selections for Land Warrants or Cash. Choice selections now for sale in
Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri.
Persons having Warrants can have them located in their own name.
Sold 40 per Cent. Profit Guaranteed; Pay
able in One Year!
☞Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois Lands for sale low for cash. Money invested in Kansas and Nebraska.
C. A. SALISBURY, Locating Agent,
mh15 ly-c439 69 Clark st., Chicago.

Paper Hangings.

WALL PAPER.
70 - - LAKE STREET - - 70
NEW PATTERNS.
Never Before in this Market,
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE
At Very Low Prices.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.
NO. 70.....LAKE STREET.....NO. 70

Window Shades.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
E. G. L. FAXON,
70 - - Lake-st. - - 70
apr18-y

DRAKE & BROTHER,
78 - SOUTH CLARK STREET. - 78
Have now in stock a new and full assortment of
CHEAP PAPER HANGINGS
For Paper Hangers and General Painters. apr6 c430 6m

WALL PAPERS.
F. B. RICHY & CO.,
61 - - - Randolph-st. - - - 61
Invite inspection of their recently imported stock of Wall Papers and
GENERAL DECORATIONS,
Which they feel confident will befound unrivalled in quality and cheapness.
☞For General House Painting, Frescoing, Calcimining, Kalsomining, Glazing, &c.
apl7 c462

PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW SPRING STYLES.
Splendid Array of Rich
PARLOR AND HALL DECORATIONS.
SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CITY TRADE.
Having received four distinct large and splendid assortment of all the late Spring Styles of
WALL PAPER AND LINEN SHADES
Of various designs, we respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to our stock, which for variety and elegance stands unrivalled for furnishing their houses, with Wall Paper and Window Shades, to our large and complete assortment of the same.
We are always prepared to meet competition.

Paper Hanging
In all the various styles in a manner unsurpassed by any other house in the States, on the most favorable terms.
Prairie Buildings, Churches, offices and Dwellings pr ated by contract or otherwise in a superior style, and all work warranted to give perfect satisfaction or money will be refunded.
H. W. ANDRESS & CO.,
Dealers in Fish and Decorative Paper Hangings, Venetian Blinds, Bordering, and Ornamental Window Shades and Fixtures. 9 RANDOLPH-STREET,
mh15-ly-c439 Chicago, Ill.

ORNAMENTAL PAPER HANGINGS.
GREAT BARGAINS!
Our entire stock of
DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS,
Consisting of a large and beautiful assortment of MOULDINGS, STATUES, MEDALLIONS, ORNAMENTS, &c., &c., &c.,
Will be sold at less than Cost.
Without regard to Cost.
H. W. ANDRESS & CO.,
mh8-c407-3m No. 69 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Press & Tribune.

THE AVENGER.
A THRILLING NARRATIVE!
By Thomas DeQuincey,
Author of "Confessions of an Opium Eater," &c. &c.
[Concluded.]

"Our journey I pass over; but as I approach your city, that sepulchre of honor and happiness to my poor family, my heart beats with frantic emotions. Never do I see that venerable dome of your minister from the forest, but I curse its form, which reminds me of what so long surveyed for many a mile as we traversed the forest. For leagues before we approached the city, this object lay before me in relief upon the frosty blue sky; and still it seemed never to increase. Such was the complaint of my little sister Marianne. Most innocent child! would that it never had increased for thy eyes, but remained for ever at a distance! That same hour began the series of monstrous indignities which terminated the career of my ill-fated family. As we drew up to the city gates, the officer who inspected the passports, finding my mother under care described as Jewesses, which in my mother's ears (reared in a region where Jews are not dishonored) always sounded a title of distinction, summoned a subordinate agent, who in coarse terms demanded his toll. We presumed this to be a road-tax for the carriage and horses. This unjustly enhanced the price of a small sum was demanded for each of my sisters and my mother, and for so many head of cattle. Upon this I angrily remonstrated, but did so man temperately, and, to do him justice, he did not seem desirous of insulting us; but he produced a printed board, on which, along with a variety of Jewish animals, dogs and asses were rated at so much a head. Whilst we were debating the point, the officers of the gate became clamorous, while upon their faces—the pestilliones were laughing together; and this, too, in the presence of three creatures whose exquisite beauty, in different styles, agreeable to their different ages, would have caused noblemen to have fallen down and worshipped. My mother, who had never yet met with any flagrant insult on account of national distinctions, was too much shocked to be capable of speaking. I whispered to her a few words, recalling her to her native dignity of mind, paid the money and we drove to the prison. But the hour was past at which we could be admitted, and as Jewesses, my mother and sisters could not be allowed to stay in the city; they were to go into the Jewish quarter, a part of the suburb set apart for Jews in which it was scarcely possible to obtain a lodging tolerably clean. My father, on the next day, we found, to our horror, at the point of death. To my mother he did not tell the worst of what he had endured. To me he told that, driven to madness by the insults offered to him, he had upbraided the court martial with their corrupt propensities, and had even mentioned that overtures had been made to him for quashing the proceedings in return for a sum of two millions of francs; and that his sole reason for not entertaining the proposal was his distrust of those who made it. 'They would have taken my money,' said he, 'and then found a pretext for putting me to death, that I might tell no secrets.' This was too near the truth, to be tolerated; in concert with the local authorities, the military tribunal by means of my father conspired against him—witnesses were suborned; and, finally, under some antiquated law of the place, he was subjected in secret, to a mode of torture which still lingers in the east of Europe.

"He sank under the torture and the degradation. He, too, thoughtlessly, but by a natural movement of filial indignation, suffered the truth to escape me in conversing with my mother and sisters; but I was not aware of the reprisal succession of things. My father died; but he had taken such measures in concert with me, that his enemies should never benefit by his property. Meantime my mother and sisters had chased my father's eyes; had attended his remains to the grave; and in every act connected with this last sad office had met with insults and degradations too mighty for human patience. My mother, now become incapable of self-command, in the fury of her righteous grief, publicly and in court denounced the conduct of the magistracy—taxed some of them with the vilest proposals to herself and sisters, as a body with having used instruments of torture upon my father; and, finally accused them of collusion with the French military oppressors of the district. This last was a charge under which they qualified; for by that time the French had made themselves odious to all who retained a spark of patriotic feeling. My heart sank within me when I looked up at the bench, this tribunal of tyrants, all purple or livid with rage, when I looked at them alternately; and at my noble mother with her weeping daughters—those so powerless, those so basely vindictive, and locally so omnipotent. Willingly I would have sacrificed all my wealth for a simple permission to quit this infernal city with my poor female relations safe and undishonored. But far other were the intentions of that incensed magistracy. My mother was arrested, charged with some offence equal to petty treason, or libelling the court, and, after a mockery of sedition, and though what she said was true, where, alas! was she to look for evidence? Here was seen the want of gentlemen. Gentlemen, had they been even equally tyrannical, would have recoiled with shame from taking vengeance on a woman. And at last a voyage—O, heavenly powers! that I should live to mention such a thing! Man that is born of woman, to inflict upon woman personal scourging upon the bare back, and this punishment at high noon-day! Even for Christian women the punishment was severe which the laws assigned to the offence in question. But for Jewesses, by one of the ancient laws against that persecuted people, far heavier and more degrading punishments were annexed to almost every offence. What else could be looked for in a city which welcomed its Jewish guests by valuing them at its gates per head, and, while upon their faces—the pestilliones were laughing together; and this, too, in the presence of three creatures whose exquisite beauty, in different styles, agreeable to their different ages, would have caused noblem

BY TELEGRAPH.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Where Shall the National Convention be Held?

ALBANY, N. Y., May 25.—The Republican National Committee held a session in the Executive Chamber, to-day, to consider the question as to the time and place of holding the next National Republican Convention. The attendance is good, some twenty members of the Committee being present at noon.

The proceedings are strictly private, but it is thought the decision will be in favor of holding the Convention at St. Louis, Mo., or at Wheeling or some other place in Virginia.

The present session is supposed to be only for discussion, and that no definite decision will now be made.

Gov. Morgan entertains the delegates at the Executive Mansion to-night.

Interesting News Matters from Washington.

Washington, May 25th.—Col. Stepton, Capts. Carr and Palmer, and Lieut. Pegram, have obtained leave of absence, with permission to visit Europe. Although these will observe the usual like movements, they go thither as private individuals, and not by the order of the government, as a board of observation.

The War Department have ordered an armed escort to the trains of army supplies, from apprehended attacks by the returning Pike's Peakers, information having been received of the necessity of such protection.

Attorney General Black to-day decided the questions submitted to him by the State Department on the claims of Capt. B. W. Perkins against the Russian Government. This decision settles the rights of Capt. Perkins to recover, under his contracts to furnish one hundred and fifty tons of powder and thirty-five thousand stand of arms. The entire amount involved is about $285,000.

Our Government has been officially informed of the neutral attitude assumed by England and Prussia in the Italian war. A diplomatic character will be issued declaring our own position to be likewise neutral.

The decision concerning the overland route will probably be announced to-day. Mr. Holt inclines to a weekly line in lieu of the semi-weekly service. The adoption of this change would effect a annual saving of $150,000.

Secretary Toucey has not yet determined to increase the Mediterranean Squadron, though it is considered imperatively necessary, as the Macedonian and the Wabash are the only U. S. vessels-of-war there.

The evidence collected by Commissioner Bowlin and others, show the claim on Paraguay, presented by Mr. Hopkins, to be of a fraudulent character.

Mr. Hopkins has been dismissed by the Company for whom he acted as agent.

Dispatches have been received here from Gov. Cummings, dated April 28th.

Considerable excitement, he says, still exists among the Mormons, and it was with great difficulty that he could keep them in subjection.

The misunderstanding between Gov. Cummings and General Johnson, remains *in statu quo*.

Nothing is mentioned about the probability of a collision between the army and the citizens, although Gov. Cummings says the latter are arming for cases of emergency.

Horrible News from the Pike's Peak Emigrants.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—The regular correspondent of the *Democrat*, writing from Denver City on the 9th inst., recounts the most deplorable condition of things on the Plains. Emigrants are dying of starvation, and others subsisting on prickly pear and wild onions found along the road.

News by the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—The advices by the Overland Mail report much bad feeling existing between the Americans and Mexicans along the Rio Grande. Several Mexicans had been killed.

Gen. Walker had an agent at the Gila Mines enrolling volunteers for a filibuster expedition.

Passengers from San Francisco say the pickled shanks of Walker with 200 men had sailed in the steamer Orizaba for Acapulco. The treaty between Col. Hoffman and the Mohave Indians is confirmed.

We have advices from Honolulu to April 16th. Kamehamaha addressed a message to the Legislature, advising a change in the Constitution.

The French have abandoned the Marquesas Islands for military purposes, and design to establish a strong military and naval depot on New Caledonia Island, near Sidney. The pean crowbraces the restoration of Pomares as ruler of the Society Islands.

Completion of Farther Point Telegraph.

MONTREAL, May 23th.—The extension of the Montreal Telegraph Company's Line to Farther Point was completed early this morning, and the wires to that station are completed and are now working beautifully.

It is stated that the news by the steamship Hungarian, which left Liverpool on the 14th inst., will be obtained via Farther Point, Saturday next.

The news-boat of the Associated Press has been removed from River du Loupe to the new station, and the arrangements for boarding the inward bound steamers are expected to be much more effective than hitherto.

Respectability of the Supposed Mail and Express Robber.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The man who was arrested on Friday for attempting to rob the U. S. Mail and Express, on the Erie Railroad, Mr. Edward Jackson, President of an extensive Oil Company in this city, who has recently had in his employ two men, who were formerly express messengers on the Erie road.

Jackson is in the custody of the U. S. Marshal, awaiting the arrival of Mr. Keck, to see if he can identify him as the assailant of October. Jackson accounts for his bruised head by saying that he hurt himself by falling down. Beyond that he refused to answer any questions.

The Presbyterian New School General Assembly.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 24.—The Assembly met again to-day. The Presbytery of Kansas was recognized and connected with the Synod of Iowa. The special report on Foreign Missions, without proposing a dissolution of relations with the American Board, concludes that the time has arrived for the whole work on the foreign field into closer connection with the Committee. 24 per cent. of the church erection fund was voted for Kansas.

Awarding of Tobacco Premiums.

LOUISVILLE, May 24.—The annual private tobacco premiums have been awarded to the best lot of leaf taking the first premium; manufacturing sold at 2½c per pound. The second premium for manufacturing sold at 2½c per pound. Shipping third premium, sold at 2½c per pound. The first and third lots were raised in Green, and the second in Taylor County.

The competition for the annual State premium will take place to-morrow.

A Mule Contractor in Hot Water.

LEAVENWORTH, May 24.—The charges preferred against Major Van Ness, mule contractors during the Utah campaign, are generally regarded here in the light of persecution. It is understood that affidavits from the parties represented as having paid Van Vliet a bonus have gone to Washington—that they will assert the truth of his accusers, and that Van Vliet will demand a court of inquiry into his official conduct.

Dispatches to Judge Mason.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The *Express* says dispatches went out in the Persia to Judge Mason, our Minister to Paris, instructing him to inform the French government that no more Germany should be drawn into the war, the government will not suffer interruptions of the service of the Hamburg and Bremen steamers, now carrying the United States mails, so long as these steamers do not carry articles contraband of war.

General Assembly, Old School.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 25.—The morning session was spent in discussion of publications; no action was taken.

P. H. STARROW.—The consideration of the Seminary question was continued. Dr. Rice of Chicago concluded his speech, commenced on Wednesday. He was followed by Messrs. Cunningham and Stevenson of Indianapolis. A vote was not taken. Adjourned.

Two Young Ladies Drowned.

BOSTON, May 25.—Miss Francis Cady of Beachstone and Miss Georgiana Browne of Portsmouth were carried over the Dam at High Rock, Beachstone, east end while sailing in a boat. Their bodies were recovered this morning.

Sailing of Steamer.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The steamship Persia sailed at 1 P. M., with 280 passengers for Liverpool, including Count and Baroness Bentinck and Cyrus W. Field, Esq. She took out $3,929,000 in specie.

The Steamer Rose.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 25.—Nothing has been heard of the Asia at Cape Race, but it is thought she has passed that point at too great a distance to be reported.

Arrival of a U. S. War Vessel.

NORFOLK, May 24.—The U. S. Sloop of War *Preble*, Commander Pope, has arrived here after a passage of 60 days from Montevideo.

Failure of a Boston Sugar Store.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The failure of a large Drug House in Boston, having extensive connections in this city and New Orleans, was announced in Wall St. yesterday.

In Custody.

BOSTON, May 25.—Jas. G. Martin, a stock broker, was to-day held in $5,000 on a charge of embezzlement of stocks entrusted to him to negotiate.

Strawberries at Cincinnatti.

The weather is too dry for the strawberried crop around so plump and juicy as they should be. Shippers who would be forwarding to their customers in other markets from two hundred and fifty to three hundred boxes per day, if the season were drug-time, do not exceed one hundred bushels in their average daily shipments. Our market, however, will be well supplied with a good article.

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 25.

The money market shows no marked change. Relatively, exchange is not quite so stiff and currency is reported rather closer. It seems to have gone into the country, for none of the bankers complain of a surplus, while some today report it scarce. There can be no doubt that it is finding more active employment, and with present prospects the problem will soon be where shall we get the currency to move our tremendous crop.

Rates remain in all respects the same as at former quotations, viz: Exchange 2 per cent. premium; Gold same figure. Discounts 10 per cent. The range for street paper is about 1@3 per cent., though first-class can be placed very near the lower figure. Little doing an any terms.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—We call attention to the advertisement of this Institution in the appropriate column. His Honor Mayor Haines, is President, and it has a capital Board of Directors. N. B. Kidder, Esq., Secretary. Office, Nos. 104 and 106, Methodist Church block, Washington street.

St. Louis, &c.—We take the following in regard to the St. Louis Money Market and items in relation to Illinois Banks from yesterday's *St. Louis Democrat*:

Monetary affairs in this city are quiet and unchanged. Eastern Exchange continues scarce at ¼ premium for bankable funds. Sight drafts on New Orleans are to be had at ¼ premium. Currency in good supply, and bought by the broken at 1@1½ per cent. discount.

In a paragraph which appeared in this paper last week in relation to the Graysville Bank of Graysville, Ill., we stated that George Smith and some others from Chicago had come down upon the Bank with $100,000 of its notes, and forced the Bank to protest. The sum was $10,000, instead of $100,000.

BANKS PROTESTED.—The Alton *Courier*, of Saturday, says: "The Auditor of the State has been notified that the notes of the following banks, to the amount of about $40,000, have been protested: Bank of Carmi and Merchants' Bank, Carmi; Grayville Bank and Southern Bank of Illinois, Grayville; and the Bank of Illinois, at New Haven. It is supposed these banks will make arrangements to resume before the expiration of the ten days' grace allowed them by law."

We learn from the Carmi *Advocate*, of the 15th inst., that "there was $14,000 of the Grayville and the Southern Banks, located at Grayville, Ill., protested on last Wednesday; also, the Bank of Carmi and the Merchants' Bank of this place, were protested yesterday, the former for $4,000, and the latter for $19,000."

The bills, as the Cashier, R. S. Graham, Esq., informs the *Advocate*, could have been redeemed, if the parties holding them would have taken exchange.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 25, 1859.

The receipts and shipments of Breadstuffs during the past twenty-four hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—MAY 25.

	Flour. bbls.	Wht. Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Bar. bu.	Cat. Hogs. No.	Sh. No.
By Lake	2,000	7,000	3,000			
By Canal	1,000	6,000	2,000			
By R. R.	1,000	6,000	2,000			
By R. I. R. R.	613	3,263	6,776	1,870	199	141
By C. & A. R. R.	1,000	4,000	2,000			
By C. & R. I. R. R.	1,000	3,000	2,000			
By C. B. & Q. R. R.	1,000	3,000	2,000			
By C. M. & St. P. R. R.	1,000	3,000	2,000			
By C. & N. W. R. R.	1,000	3,000	2,000			
Total.....	9,613	38,263	23,776	1,870	199	141

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, MAY 24.

	Flour. bbls.	Wht. Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Bar. bu.	Cat. Hogs. No.	Sh. No.
To Buffalo.....		34,000				
To Ogdensburgh.....	800	7,000				
To Other Ports.....	100					
Total.....	900	41,000				

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Lumber, feet.....	1,194,000	Lumber, feet.....	1,631
Shingles, No.....	870,000	Wheat, bu.....	35,000
Lath, No.....	50,000	Corn, bu.....	2,000
Flour, bbls.....	2,000	Oats, bu.....	27,000
Wheat, bu.....	7,000	Barley, bu.....	2,000
Corn, bu.....	6,000	Flour, bbls.....	5,000
Oats, bu.....	2,000	Pork, bbls.....	100
Barley, bu.....	2,000	Lard, lbs.....	1,810
Whisky, bbls.....	100	Hides, No.....	200
Pelts, No.....	67	Whisky, bbls.....	75
Hogs, No.....	199	Iron, tons.....	70

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY RAIL TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Wheat, bu.....	1,263	Lumber, feet.....	214,677
Corn, bu.....	13,000	Shingles, No.....	50,000
Oats, bu.....	1,921	Lath, No.....	5,000
Rye, bu.....	1,000	Flour, bbls.....	1,000
Coal, tons.....	100	Wheat, bu.....	40
Timothy Seed, bu.....	40	Barley, bu.....	40

This has been the quietest day in the Wheat market for three weeks. Both buyers and sellers were all day anxiously awaiting the arrival of the steamer, and there was no disposition to operate on either side. Not more than 16,000 bushels in all changed hands—at a decline of 1@2c on yesterday's prices. The range of quotations were: No. 1 Red, $1.35@1.54; No. 2 Red, $1.40 on track; Standard Spring, $1.11@$1.13; No. 2 Spring, $1.00. Corn was more active, and a shade firmer. About 38,000 bushels changed hands, at 72½@76c for common to prime Fall Canal afloat; 75@75c for No. 1; and 65c for No. 2. There was a shipping demand for Oats to-day, and about 7,000 bushels were sold at 43@43½c for No. 1 in store, and 40c for Rejected. Rye in good demand, at $1.15. Barley quiet. Highwines heavy, with sales at 26c@26½c. Hides unchanged. Butter is very dull, and prime Western is slow at 12c. Freights more active. Vessels were chartered to-day to take Corn to Buffalo at 5c, and Wheat to Ogdensburgh at 6c.

BUFFALO, May 23.—Receipts, 1069 bbls flour; no corn; 7,100 bu oats. Receipts for the week, 9,429 bbls flour,—against, 6,440 bbls the previous week; 8,400 bu corn; 67,595 bu oats.

NEW YORK—May 22.—Receipts 6,087 bbls flour; 10,450 bu wheat; 7,014 bu corn; 732 bu oats; 106 bu rye.

STOCK OF FLOUR IN NEW YORK.—The N. Y. *Courier and Enquirer* of the 22d says:—

Various statements respecting the stock of flour were presented this morning, varying from 180,000 to 210,000 bbls, and there is little doubt the correct figure is within this range. Putting it at the outside limit, deliveries of fully 40,000 bbls per week will be required to meet the wants of this market until "after harvest," during which time we look for a trifling stock on hand. The average deliveries since January 1, estimating those from city and inland millers at 17,000 bbls per week, have been about 405,30 bbls.

WHEAT AND FLOUR COMING FROM EUROPE TO CANADA.—The Montreal *Witness* says:—

Since our last, we have heard of two or three additional shipments of flour from Liverpool, and one from Bordeaux; the last being for Messrs. D. Torrance & Co. We hear the whole quantity shipped for Canada from Europe is, so far as we can learn, equal to between 9,000 and 12,000 bbls., but it is, we believe, all of that high grade of flour which is not so much in demand in Canada as in the United States, and it cannot be sent there without paying duty. Still these shipments must prove very profitable, or further shipments were ordered, and are expected. Shipments to Europe should induce the agents there to retain them.

A vessel, the Florence, has arrived with a cargo of wheat and flour, consigned to the Hon. John Young of this city, but we do not understand that any more is on the way.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—Receipts, 7,076 bags corn, 655 bbls flour, 4,460 bags oats, 2,743 bags potatoes, 192 bags rye, 11,330 bags wheat, 582 bbls whisky. Corn declined 1c; Wheat declined 2@5c. Oats dull and lower. Whisky 27½c.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—Receipts, 2,128 bbls flour, 4,371 bu corn, 6,057 bu wheat, 2,525 bu oats. The *Gazette* reports Wheat advancing.

Corn firm at 50c. Barley dull at 50c for prime fall. Oats are dull at 35c. Wheat was a movement in bulk sides to-day, with sales of about 200,000 bu, including 200,000 bu here, averaging 93 to 94c. Rye 74@74½c—and 150,000 bu delivered at points West, chiefly Terre Haute on private terms. The bulk of the purchases were made on Southeastern account. There was also a sale of 4 pcs. bulk Shoulders, but we did not learn he price. There was no demand for Bacon, and the market is quite dull. The nominal prices are 7¼ and 9½ for Shoulders and Sides, but sales, in the absence of orders, could not be effected except at much lower figures. Of Pork, 800 brls good country mess sold at $17. Stocks are chiefly held higher, say $17.50@18. There are considerable quantities in the market at $17.50. A lot of prime country lard is brls sold at 11c; but it is mostly held at 11¼ and 11½. Whisky was dull at 27c for common and 28½c for high proof.

THE PROVISION TRADE AND THE WAR.—The London Daily *News* of the 11th, contains the following:

The French government, it is said, have contracted for the immediate delivery, at Marseilles and Toulon, of 80,000 sacks of beef and pork, and a vessel is now loading at St. George's dock, Liverpool, with 2,000 casks, the remainder of the orders being distributed among the principal ports of the kingdom. The sudden demands which have thus been made upon the provision market have caused considerable excitement, the supply being short. Notwithstanding these heavy demands, however, the prices of both beef and pork are now 20 per cent. lower than after the outbreak of the Indian mutiny.

THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

From the Mark Lane Express May 23

The very general desire evinced in this country to be in no way committed to the disturbances on the Continent, has tended considerably to subdue the excitement and eagerness on the first declaration of war. The direct contradiction to the results hitherto embroiled has had a yet more decided effect in allaying any existing state of things. In fact, the spirit of non-intervention must exist the tone of the market as decidedly as it does the feelings of the people. When we associate with this the readiness of the producer to avail himself of so welcome an improvement as the present, it is not surprising that we have even thus early to record a lowering of a reaction. Prices fell off, of course, new duty paid, much upon the receipt of intelligence from abroad; while, with some parcels, where exposure to immediate possibility of our returning to the ranges of duty existed, no sale could be effected. The past week was most dull and dry, and but little progress has been made in the disposal of the corn and grass seeds, in some instances, have declined fully 2 shillings per quarter since Monday. To Wheat this is likely to prove more severely felt than barley, though it abates the prospect of an early an harvest as was at one time so confidently expected. The long threatened war in Europe having actually commenced, those who were slow to believe in such a result are now taken quite by surprise, and a general range of prices has suddenly been established. The extraordinary rise, however, of ten Shillings on Wheat, at the beginning of the week has been followed by a fall of six, this, and no sell several shillings less must have been finally accepted.

The late heavy gossiy rained in different localities, no certain reading can be yet probably quoted, but perhaps as per qr. may be taken as the further advance throughout the country. Some reaction we noticed as probable in our last, but a much further continued decline seems impossible, though speculative sales, for clearance under monetary pressure, may sometimes present opportunities to those out of stock. On the Continent, as yet, there has not been an equal improvement, and some shipments may now be expected from continental inland parts, to take the chances of British markets. Such must have the effect of producing cautious purchases and a slow trade; but a return to previous prices cannot be expected till abundant new crops are reported, together with the re-establishment of peace. Fluctuations are now likely, but the probability of a still higher range hinges on the extent and duration of the war. All cereals have felt the rise, but those influenced most have been boiling Peas (the article still recently most neglected) and light descriptions foreign Barley, the former being required for our own navy, and the latter for French gravity. England's neutrality may yet preserve moderate rates, as a good deal of Wheat remains on hand, with as yet no wants.

This sudden change, while it has distanced Europe, has nevertheless brought us to a parity with American markets, which they are somewhat easier and dull. They cannot fail, however, to sympathise on the receipt of the news.

The sales noted last week were 107,200 qrs. Wheat and 22,400 qrs. 6d. per qr., against 97,074 qrs. in 1858. The English sales average 47s. 10d. on 3,431 qrs. The weekly imports into the principal ports of Great Britain for the week ending 7th April, were in wheat and flour, were 58,844 qrs. At a period of such unusual excitement as the past week, as large fluctuations have obtained as in the country with regard to wheat in a few days as have been ordinarily experienced in months, the features, which were all characteristic of a rapid and extensive rise at the begining, subsiding gradually into quiet, or a material decline, where sellers were anxious but more generally there was a perfect pause. All the early and important markets rose 10s to 12s per qr.; Hull, Spalding, Ginsborough, Newmarket, and some other places exceeding that rise; but as the week's end these prices could not be realised, and prices wanted a settlement.

Every description of grain has participated in the great improvement. The finer sorts of barley, however, have felt this less than anything else from the malting season drawing to a close. The enhancement on this sort has only been about 2s. per qr., whilst secondary descriptions have advanced 5s. to 6s. per qr., occasioned by a considerable quantity of foreign grind having been taken for export to Genoa and Leghorn for the French troops in Sardinia. The deliveries of foreign growth have greatly fallen off, and the stock will soon be exhausted. Beans have advanced 4s to 5s per qr., with a lively demand. White Peas, owing to a Navy contract, are fully 10s per qr. dearer, from the lowest point. Oats, with liberal imports of Russian, have been enhanced in price 5s to 4s per qr.

Thus the value of agricultural produce has been greatly enhanced by the certainty of war between Austria and France. The imported alliance between Russia and France much accelerated the upward movement. That, not proving the fact, the contradiction was the first thing to cause a check to the trade.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 25.

FREIGHTS—Schr Terry Not, wheat to Oswego at 6c; Props Plymouth and Racine, corn to Buffalo at 3c; Schr Matt Root, corn to Buffalo at 3c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 963 bbls; shipments, 600 bbls. Market inactive and drooping. Sales were:—100 bbls fair Spring at $4.75.

WHEAT—Receipts, 18,887 bu; no shipments. Warren—Declined 1@2c. Sales were: 1,000 bu No. 1 Red at $1.24; 2,000 bu do at 1.23; 1,000 bu do at 1.22½; 1,000 bu do at 1.20; 800 bu do at 1.19; 600 bu No. 2 Red at 1.05 on track. Sparks—Declined 1@2c. Sales were: 5,000 bu Standard at $1.13; 1,000 bu do at 2.15 seller's option all the week; 5,000 bu do at 1.12½—part for buyer's option all the week; 8,000 bu do at 1.12; 1,000 bu do at 1.11; 280 bu No. 2 at 1.00 in store —Market closing very quiet.

CORN—Receipts, 36,374 bu; shipments, 17,500 bu. Market active and firmer. Sales were:—3,000 bu prime Yellow Canal at 73c afloat; 5,000 bu Mixed do at 72c afloat; 4,000 bu do at 71c f. o. b.; 4,000 bu do at 72c afloat; 4,000 bu No 1 at 72c in store; 7,500 bu do at 73c in store; 1,500 bu do at 72c in store; 2,000 bu do at 72c f. o. b.; 378 bu No 2 at 68c in store; 1,000 bu Rejected at 62c in store; 400 bu No 2 in bags at 67c delivered.

OATS—Receipts, 6,000 bu; no shipments. Market active. Sales were:—4,000 bu No 2 at 35c in store; 700 bu do in store; 1,000 bu Rejected at 40c in store; 800 bu No 1 at 38c in store.

RYE—Receipts, 304 bu. Sales were:—300 bu good at $1.15 9 60 bu on track.

BARLEY—Receipts, 470 bu. Market quiet and quotations nominal at 80@85c for No 2, and 70@80 for No 1 in store.

HIGHWINES—Receipts, none. Market more active but lower. Sales were:—300 bbls at 26½c; 100 bbls at 26c.

SEEDS—Receipts, 1,622 lbs. Timothy, $1.75@1 00. Clover, $4.50@4.75; 11 bu Hungarian Grass sold at $2.75 for fair to prime; and 30@35c for common.

POTATOES—Receipts, 21 bu. Market quiet at 40@70 for fair to prime; and 30@35c for common.

BEANS—In less demand. Market nominal at 80@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork nominal at $18@18.50; Lard 11½@12c. No inquiry.

TALLOW—Nominal at 10@10½c.

HIDES—Receipts, 82,194 lbs. Unchanged. Sales were as follows:—40 Green Salted at 5c; 10 Kip at 9½@9½c; 18 Calf at 11c; 100 Dry Flint Hides at 16½@16c; 27 Inferior at 12@13c; Green Pelts: 40@$1.50 for country, and 2,000 for city.

EGGS—In good supply and active at 8½c.

BUTTER—Market very dull. Good to choice Roll, 10@12c, and slow sale.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, $2.25@3.50 ₱ doz; Turkeys, 9c ₱ lb.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts, 200 Cattle; 400 Hogs. Market active for good stock. Sales were as follows:

10 Cattle, averaging 1200 lbs, at		$5 00
5 " " 1100 "		4.75
5 " " 1000 "		4.50
5 " " 1000 "		4.25
84 Hogs " 190 "		4.50
50 " " 200 "		4.75

LUMBER.—5,000 feet Grand Traverse Lumber to arrive at $9.50—the mill run; 1,000,000 feet Flat Rock and Menomee to arrive, at $9.00—the mill run.

New York Market.

PER TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, May 25.—

FLOUR—Heavy and 15c lower. Sales 20,000 bbls. State, $5.20@5.40; extra State, $5.50@5.60; extra Ohio, $5.60@5.80; extra Genesee, $6.00@6.25; Southern, $5.60@5.80; extra do, $5.90@6.25; Canadian, $5.60@5.80; extra do, $5.90@6.25. Rye flour quiet and nominally unchanged. Corn meal very heavy and nominally lower; sales 1,000 bbls Brandywine at $3.50; Jersey, $3.50@3.60; Canal, $3.40@3.50; Brandywine, $3.50@3.60